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THE
VASANT INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
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1. It has made the full Statutory Deposit of Rs. 2,00,000.
2. Its shares have been admitted for dealings on the Bombay Stock Exchange
3. Investments are almost double the Paid-up Share Capital.
4. Average monthly premium receipts this year are double those of last year.
5. Average amount of Policy so far this year is over Rs. 2,700.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Allied Triple Drive In Mediterranean

Eisenhower Satisfied With Italian Campaign: R. A. F Take Dodecanese 'Drome

FRENCH TROOPS LAND IN CORSICA

LONDON, September 21.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa: It is officially announced that the Allies have captured Eboli.

French destroyers landed French troops in Ajaccio harbour last week to help Corsican patriots and Italians drive the Germans out.

R. A. F. Capture Dodecanese 'Drome

The Cairo Radio said to-day that R.A.F. landed on the Dodecanese Island Cos and occupied the aerodrome.

Cos aerodrome is already being used as an Allied air base. Italian ground forces are co-operating with the Allies.

EISENHOWER SATISFIED

Gen. Eisenhower said to-day he was fully satisfied with the progress of the invasion of South Italy.

FRENCH COMMANDOS LAND IN CORSICA

The Algiers Radio said that on Monday night it was announced that French Commandos have landed in Corsica.

Algiers Radio quoted the following 'communique' from the General Officer Commanding the French Forces, General Giraud, "Immediately the news of the Italian armistice became known French Corsican patriots took up the fight against the Germans.

French Commandos were immediately landed to back up the patriots. Events have taken a favourable turn."

The Allies have now invaded the Island which at the closest points is less than 60 miles from the Italian mainland and barely 100 miles from the French Riviera.

A Marseilles message to "Svenska Dagbladet" states that extremely heavy fighting is going on in Corsica where the Italians have joined forces with Corsican guerillas and have received a great quantity of weapons from the Allies, says the Reuter's special correspondent.

Germans arriving from Sardinia occupied the south-eastern part of Corsica, it is said. German reinforcements are also reported to be arriving from Elba and Genoa.

There is reason to believe that the Germans are already evacuating the island from its northern harbour of Bastia, says Reuter's military correspondent.

It is probable that the German seizure of the island of Elba was made to provide a stepping stone for their retreating troops.

THESE ARE FR. SOLDIERS

Algiers Radio (Radio France) on Tuesday night broadcast the following message from the Commander-in-Chief of all French forces Gen. Henri Giraud. "The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army informs the German authorities in Corsica that every man who wears a white brassard with black death's head must be considered as a regular soldier of the French Army."

The announcer asked the British Broadcasting Corporation to rebroadcast this message.

A Radio commentator said: "Soon the whole of Corsica will be freed from the Germans. The hour of liberation of France is approaching."

ALLIED RAID VENICE

CAIRO:—The Radio reported today that American bombers heavily attacked Venice and Pescara. The aerodrome of Maleme on Crete and shipping off the island of Scarpanto were also bombed.

To-day's North-African Allied 'communique' as given by Algiers United Nations Radio states: "AIR:—During the night of September 19/20 light bombers of the North-west African Air Forces attacked road junctions and railways in the battle area and between Rome and Naples.

Yesterday unescorted heavy and medium bombers attacked road junctions and railways at Torre Annunziata Sarno, Castel Nuovo and Farmia. Medium bombers also attacked road junctions at Avellino and Calabritto near Castelnuovo.

Fighter bombers attacked enemy transport near Potenza and set many vehicles on fire. They also broke up enemy troop concentrations northwest of Salerno. Last night communications targets at Benevento were attacked by night bombers.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (October)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Previous closing	20.48
To-day's opening	20.50
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	20.59
Difference	+.11

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors $53-1/4 Anaconda Copper Mining $26-1/4 United States Steel Corporation Common $54-1/4 Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

A World Issue

WAR AIMS MUST APPLY TO INDIA

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr. W. G. Cove, M.P., Chairman of the Council for International Recognition of Indian Independence, in a statement says: 'The Council emphasises that Indian independence is a world issue upon which it is incumbent to secure the guarantee of the Allied Nations.

"The Council will appeal to the goodwill of all Americans in order to enlist their support in making the declared aims of the war apply with sincerity and reality to India."

KINGSLEY WOOD DEAD

Britain's Chancellor Of Exchequer

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Kingsley Wood died at his London flat this morning. The death was due to heart failure.

The death occurred on the eve of the expected announcement of his 'Pay-As-You-Go'-Plan for workers' income-tax.

Sir Kingsley Wood was 62 years old.

COMMONS' CONDOLENCE

WESTMINSTER:—The news of the sudden death of Sir Kingsley Wood overshadowed the proceedings at the re-assembly of Parliament to-day. The Speaker referred with regret on his passing and the House sent a message of condolence to his relatives.

There was a crowded House for to-day's big occasion. Ambassadors, Dominion High Commissioners and other diplomats crowded into side galleries during the question time and the public galleries were filled to overflowing.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent in London wires:—

It can now be authoritatively stated that a Three Power Conference will be held in Moscow. The date cannot be revealed, but the Conference will take place in the next few weeks.—Reuter.

Willkie May Contest

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, discussing the Republican Party's election chances in 1944 in to-day's issue of the American Magazine "Look" says that he is willing to become the Republican nominee for the Presidency if the party strives "heart and soul" for objectives with which he is in sympathy.

Sir Victor Sassoon In Bombay

Sir Victor Sassoon has arrived in Bombay.

STOP PRESS

WESTERN CORSICA IN FRENCH HANDS

LONDON, Sept. 21: The Algiers Radio France to-night broadcast a French Communique stating that all Western Corsica is now in French hands.

C. B. FOR MOUNTBATTEN

LONDON: The new Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has been appointed Companion of the Order of Bath.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CHERNIGOV

MOSCOW, Sept. 21: It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Chernigov on upper Desna.

EDEN DENIES IT

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 21: The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden denied in the Commons to-day that Britain intended to annex Sicily and Sardinia.—Reuter.

NAZI THREAT TO VATICAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The Radio to-day gave out a message stated to have been addressed by the German controlled Radio station to the Holy See in which the Vatican was warned that unless it adopted a more favourable attitude towards Germany and the Italian Fascist Government it would be "answered by force."

In a broadcast to Italy the Fascist Government station was heard to accuse the Vatican of preaching pacifism and anti-German sentiments. "These centres of sabotage and betrayal will be eliminated, it added. It gave a warning: "Do not force us to have recourse to radical measures."

The Vatican Radio broadcast the following announcement: "We wish to call the attention of our listeners to the fact that owing to circumstances beyond our control, contact with our listeners continues to be interrupted. As soon as this service is resumed it will be announced."—Reuter.

R. A. F. RAID ON N. GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The German news agency says R.A.F. carried out a raid on north Germany last night.

Waves of Allied fighters and bombers crossed the south-east coast of England between 08-00 09-00 G.M.T. to-day flying towards Northern France —Reuter.

CONSPIRACY TO OUST MARSHALL

Military Affairs Committee To Investigate Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

The House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee is to investigate reports that "powerful interests" are seeking to eliminate General George Marshall as the United States Chief of Staff.

The story was published in the "Army and Navy Journal" an unofficial military magazine, following reports that General Marshall would be relieved of his present positions to head the Allied invasion forces in England. The members of the House Committee indicated that they would discuss the reported "promotion of General Marshall on Monday or Tuesday.

The "Army and Navy Journal" said that General Marshall's transfer "would shock the army, Congress and the country."—Reuter.

New Australian Cabinet

CANBERRA, Sept. 21.

The new Commonwealth Cabinet has been sworn in. It represents virtually no change from the pre-election Cabinet. The only new member is Mr. Arthur Calwellas, Minister of Information.

The former Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Edward Ward, becomes Minister of External Territories, replacing Mr. James Fraser who is now Minister of Health and Social Services, replacing Mr. Edward Holloway who is given Mr Ward's old portfolio.—Reuter

Bengal Famine Hits British Press Headlines

100,000 Tons Of Grain Must Be Released From International Wheat Pool Reserved For Post-War Relief

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

"India Starves", "Famine Kills 150 a day in Calcutta", "Children die in Calcutta Streets." These are some of headlines given by London papers with regard to news about the famine in Bengal.

The "Evening Standard" says: "By virtue of its imperial responsibility Parliament must show concern for the victims of the famine in Bengal. Grain in India is like coal in Britain. To Bengalis the relief we give from preventible poverty to-day is immensely more important than promises we make for to-morrow about complicated constitutional problems. Our political good faith as well as important part in Indian war effort is in issue in hundreds of Bengal towns and villages."

The India Office recognises the situation. Mr. Amery is making a statement on the food situation when the House assembles shortly.

Dr. Gangulee in the course of a statement blames the Indian administration for the unhappy state of affairs and says that neither foresight nor resolute action was taken by agricultural expert Lord Linlithgow. He suggests that the last act Lord Linlithgow could do is to send an S.O.S. to Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt for immediate release of 1,00,000 tons of rice and wheat from the international wheat pool reserved for postwar relief in liberated areas, by air transport and ship.

Swarajya House and the Federation of Indian Societies in Great Britain are sending telegrams to leaders of all Allied Nations for immediate relief measures and the establishment of a National Government to deal with the present grave situation.

Monday's Death Roll

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

One hundred and seventyone sick destitutes were admitted, while 54 others died in hospitals in the city and suburbs yesterday. 41 cases were discharged during the day, according to a Bengal Government press-note. —A. P.

Bengal Relief Fund, Bombay Committee

The following is the list of collections:—

Staff of Stores Dept. B. B. & C. I. Rly Mahaluxmi, Bombay Rs. 182; Merchants of Hosian Cloth New Gunny Bags Rs 351; Kanji Shamji Rs. 101; Staff of 'F' Ward North, Rationing Office Rs. 88; Messrs. Bombay Film Laboratories Ltd. Rs. 101; L. M. Bhatia Esq., B E. Rs. 100; Staff of Indian Art Museum Rs. 175; M. R. Vardi Esq. Rs. 100; Messrs. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Vasant Vijay Mills and Vasant Industrial and Engineering Works Rs. 1,000; Staff of Workers of Messrs. Vasant Vijay Mills Rs. 398; The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. Rs. 278; Messrs Deviprasad Khandelwal & Co. Ltd. Rs. 101; Bakelo-Brass Ltd. and Adenwalia Products Rs 202. Contribution from Staff and Workers of Mill No. 1, Parel, Bombay Rs. 201; H. H. The Maharaja of Idar Rs. 101; Dwarkadas Chapsey Esq. Rs. 101; Mrs. Chandan Mistry Rs. 100; Anonymous Rs. 200; The Trustees of the Luxminarayan Temple and Madhav Baug Trust Rs. 250; International Social Club—Part proceeds of the Dance —Thru Mrs. Dass Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Shapurji Palonji Mistry and Pirojsha Palonji Mistry Rs. 2,000; Hirjee Cowasjee Jehangir Rs. 100; Mr. Arvind Dharsi Rs. 51; Mr. Pragji Gopalji Rs. 51; Mr. Mithubhai Bhimji Rs. 51; Mr. Shamji Kalyanji Rs. 51; Mr. Hemraj Parshottan Rs. 51; Mr. Lakmidas Velji Rs. 51; K. M. Poonawala Rs. 51; Lakmidas Visanji Rs. 51. Total as at 20-9-43 Rs. 3,32,189-8-7.

OVER 8 LAKHS

The Bengal Relief Committee announces that the total donations received by them upto the 21st September, 1943, amount to Rs 8,69,880-4-9, including Rs 6.54,006 already announced. The following are the chief donors:—Bengal Relief Fund, Bombay 1,50,000 (total 3,00,000). "Indian Express" Madras 20,000; New India Assurance Co. 3,000; Bengal Relief Committee, Guntur 3.111; Hindu Sangha, Cawnpore, 5,000; J C Mehta, Ahmedabad 2,501; Devojika Mander and Pathsala, Benares 5,100, Charity Show, Mussorie 4,000; Mica Field Relief Society, Jhumri Tellia 2,500; 'Tej' Delhi 5,000 (second instalment.)

PRICE OF RICE

A Press Note issued by the Department of Civil Supplies states: "On the 25th September, 1943, the maximum wholesale price of rice will drop to Rs. 20 per maund with effect from the same date no cultivator may sell paddy at a rate exceeding Rs 10 per maund. Purchase or sale above these rates will be an offence under D.I.R. 81 punishable with imprisonment upto 3 years and or fine.

The Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association has given an undertaking to Government to supervise the distribution of 'atta' and flour at the controlled rates, viz. Rs. 0-6-0 per seer for 'atta' and Rs. 0-8-0 per seer for flour.

Calcutta To Welcome Mrs. Pandit

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mrs. Vijayaluxmi Pandit, President of the All-India Women's Conference arrived here to-night in connection with relief work in Bengal.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta will be held under the auspices of the Calcutta Branch of the All-India Women's Conference tomorrow to accord welcome to Mrs. Pandit.—A.P.

DACCA STARVATION STATISTICS

DACCA: 14 starvation cases have been admitted in the 'emergency ward' of the Mitford Hospital from the 11th to the 17th September The total number of admissions of such cases, since the starting of the ward on September 4, is now 288, of which 28 died in the hospital, seven were discharged and three absconded.—A. P.

THEY NEED FOOD

Bengal's Starving Millions Look To You For Immediate Succour

Send your mite to Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Hon. Treasurer, Bengal Relief Fund, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SOVIET DRIVE FOR DNIEPER

MOSCOW, Sept. 21.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent:

The Red Army is advancing swiftly towards the Dnieper from Bulakovka. Zaporozhe has been isolated from Dnepropetrovsk by the cutting of the railway line at Slavgorod.

BERLIN:—To-day's 'communique' says that in Russia German troops fought heavy defensive battles north of the Sea of Azov, east of the middle Dnieper, on the Desna river and in the Smolensk area against strong Russian infantry and tank forces.

West and south-west of Bryansk, the Germans attempted to withdraw their main forces from under the blows of Soviet troops by covering them with a strong protective force and gain time to organise intermediary defensive positions in the region of Kletnya. Soviet troops by a swift blow frustrated this plan.

Reporting the advance along the Chernigov-Kiev Railway the supplement says the Russian troops overcame German resistance and came out to the town of Kozelets. "After two days of fierce battles, Soviet troops routed the Germans and captured the town."—Reuter.

WAVELL TO BROADCAST

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

It is regarded as likely that Viscount Wavell will give a broadcast talk on taking over the Viceroyalty next month. As already reported he is likely to address the Central Legislature on November 15.—A.P.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL DISCUSSES REPORT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

The "United Press" learns that the Viceroy's Executive Council held a meeting this morning when it is understood the food situation was examined, presumably in the light of the recommendations of the foodgrains policy committee. It is likely that some recommendations of the committee may be published at an early date.—United Press.

Gregory's Personal Opinion

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.—There was nothing in the foodgrains committee's plan which could not be implemented almost at once, declared Sir Theodore Gregory giving his personal opinions at a Press Conference.—A. P.

(See page 4)

RELEASE OF DETENUS

CUTTACK Sept. 21.

Orders are under issue for the release of 43 Security Prisoners detained under D.I.R. 26 in Cuttack District.

HARIPUR RELEASES

PESHAWAR, September 21.

850 Red Shirt prisoners have been released from Haripur Central Jail since September 11. It is understood that as soon as the Haripur Jail is cleared of Red Shirts, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will be transferred to a bungalow in Haripur area, which will be allotted for his exclusive use.—A. P.

REVOLVER FIND IN POLICE RAID

GORAKHPUR, September 21.

A seven-chambered revolver, a pistol and six rounds of ammunition, along with some subversive leaflets are reported to have been recovered from a house following a search by a police party. The owner of the house was arrested and later bailed out on executing a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and one surety of the like sum.—A. P.

RELEASES FROM CAWNPORE JAIL

CAWNPORE, September 21.

Mr. Sriram Phansalkar, Office Secretary of the City Congress Committee, and Mr. Devkinandan were released from the Cawnpore District Jail after two months' detention under Rule 129 of the D.I.R.

Rai Sahib Jai Narain Tandon, S.D.O., Serapore, acquitted Radhakrishna Azad standing trial for assaulting Government officials. He will be tried now under section 307 I.P.C.

FIVE SECURITY PRISONERS RELEASED

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 21—Five more security prisoners were released yesterday from the Central Jail, Jubbulpore as a result of the cancellation of their detention orders by the Provincial Government.

The total number of security prisoners released from the Jubbulpore Central Jail since September 1, 1943, is 48.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—Dr. Dabesh Mookherji who had been a security prisoner and of late removed to the Medical College Hospital for treatment of kidney troubles was released on three months' parole. Dr. Mukherjee was a member of the Congress Medical Mission to China.—United Press.

Detenus Not Permitted To Contest

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

It is reliably learnt that Bombay Government have decided not to accept nominations of detenus in the forthcoming Local Boards and Municipal elections. Yet the Congress Party is resolved to contest the elections with new candidates.

Srivastava For Bombay

NEW DELHI September 21.

It is understood that J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India accompanied by Mr. B R. Sen, Director General of Food, will shortly leave for Bombay where he will examine the working of Bombay Food Rationing Scheme and discuss problems arising out of it with Bombay Government officials.

He is likely to meet representatives of Chamber of Commerce and prominent public men interested in Food problems.—United Press.

Churchill On New U-Boat Menace

REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION

Huge Jap Shipping Losses: Luftwaffe Crippled

WESTMINSTER, September 21.

"I Never regarded this African operation as a substitute for a direct attack across the Channel on the Germans in France or the Low countries", Mr. Churchill told Commons to-day.

He said, during the four months ending September 18, no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic. During the first fortnight of September, no Allied ships were sunk by U-boats in any part of the world.

U-boats have become active again and one Allied convoy was being attacked at the present time.

On Jap Losses

Mr. Churchill said, Japan's shipping losses certainly exceeded any means which she had or ever could have of replacements. This was also true of the Japanese airforce.

On Duce's Escape

The Badoglio Government took very carefully conceived measures to hold Mussolini, but did not provide against a heavy parachute descent. Carabinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if a rescue attempt was made, but failed in their duty.

Premier Ovated

The Prime Minister entered the House of Commons at the end of the questions and received a great ovation. Many members of Parliament stood up and waved their order papers. After the questions, Mr. Eden announced that the sitting would be suspended for an hour during the Prime Minister's lengthy survey of the War situation in order to give him rest. Twenty questions addressed to Mr. Churchill were postponed.

Mr. Lloyd George made one of his now rare appearances in the House to hear the Prime Minister.

WAR SITUATION

After referring to the sad death of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Churchill discussed war situation: He said he would have to go some way back in order to put the whole broad scene before the House.

"At May conference with the President at Washington in June 1942 the decision was taken to send an American army and a strong British contingent to occupy French North-West Africa and later on, November 8, 1942, was fixed for the descent.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DIRECT ATTACK

"I have never regarded this African operation as substitute for a direct attack across the Channel upon the Germans in France or the Low Countries. On the contrary, the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended by itself and others to be an essential preliminary to the main attack on Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite states. At the time, 15 months ago no decision was taken beyond the occupation of North Africa. There followed almost immediately, in fact while I was in Washington in June 1942, the disaster of Tobruk and a retreat, with a loss of 8,000 men of our Desert Army, or more than 400 miles to the approaches to Cairo and Alexandria. This raised very grave issues, the delta, the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal all being in jeopardy. At the same time, the German attack through the Caucasus was developing in a way which seemed to menace the Caspian Basin and the vital oilfields of Baku and Iraq and Persia.

IMMORTAL MARCH

At Moscow, Premier Stalin was able to speak to me with confidence of his ability to withstand the German attack and he told me beforehand of the counter strokes by which he intended to relieve Stalingrad, and if possible, destroy the German forces before it. Almost exactly a year ago, on September 23, began the heavy action which resulted in Marshal Rommel's decisive repulse and a month later the Desert Army won the hard and prolonged battle of Al Alamein and set forth upon its immortal march—a march not yet completed.

BERLIN ADMITS IT

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

The German News Agency said: "Mr. Churchill's statement before the Commons that during the past four months not a single Allied merchant ship has been sunk in the North Atlantic is confirmed by competent military circles."

SERIES OF VICTORIES

"From that time on, for a whole year we and our great Allies have had an almost unbroken success by land, by sea and in the air. I cannot recollect anything so complete and prolonged as the series of victories which have attended our Allied arms in almost every theatre. The Russian armies have also advanced on a thousand miles of front from the Volga almost to the Dnieper, the distance in many places of more than 500 miles, driving before them with prodigious slaughter the hordes of the Germans who had invaded their country and inflicted so many indescribable barbarities upon its inhabitants.

CASABLANCA SEQUEL

"When I next met the President in January of this year and the combined Anglo-American staffs went into a protracted conference at Casablanca, the whole scene of the war was already transformed. No decision had hitherto been taken by us to go beyond North Africa, but now the advance of the Desert Army, which already stood before the gates of Tripoli, brought another quarter million men into play and enabled us to carry out the policy which I had mentioned in my broadcast in November last of using North Africa not as a seat but as a springboard. We resolved, therefore, to complete the conquest of Tunisia and meanwhile to make all preparations for invading Sicily. The final victories in Tunisia were obtained in May and the whole of the enemy forces in North Africa, then little short of half million strong, were destroyed or captured.

SICILIAN CAMPAIGN

When I visited the president again in Washington in May, 1943, after and during the victory in Tunisia, British and American armies had great results to display, and we therefore extended our view and set before ourselves as our principal objective the knocking of Italy completely out of the war this year. No one in attempting to frame a time table for this task would have expected it would be so rapidly achieved. On July 10, British and American armies on a scale of perhaps half million men, the first wave of whom were carried, as the House knows, in upwards of 2,700 ships and landing craft, began their attack upon Sicily and in a campaign of 38 days, the entire island was conquered with a loss to the enemy of 165,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners or more than four times the Allies' losses in the operations.

This same year victory on land has been accomplished by an ever increasing mastery of the air by the British, the Americans and the Russians over the enemy in Europe.

LUFTWAFFE CRIPPLED

Speaking particularly of our own air power the weight of bombs dis-

(Continued on page 2)

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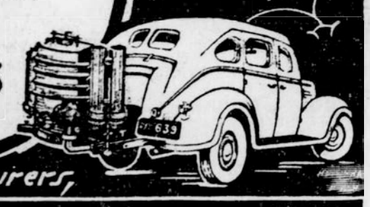

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HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

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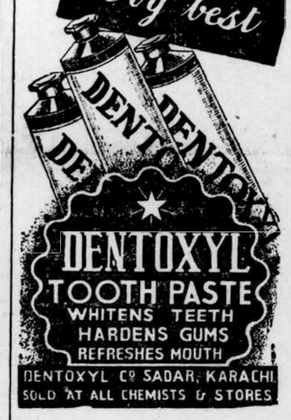

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CHURCHILL REVIEWS WAR SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

charged by the Royal Air Force on Germany in the last twelve months is three times that of the preceding 12 months, the weight of bombs discharged in the last three months is half as great again as that of the preceding three months. The percentage of loss for the first eight months of 1943 is less than that in the same period of last year. Almost a total and systematic destruction of many of the centres of German war effort continues on a great scale and at a greater pace. The effects upon German war production in all its forms and upon U-Boat building are matched by those produced upon the life and economy of the whole of that guilty organisation. There has been enormous diversion of German energy from the war fronts to internal defence against air attacks and the offensive power of the enemy has been notably crippled thereby.

The Royal Air Force is at present maintaining in action throughout the war scene in all theatres nearly 50 per cent more first line aircraft than Germany. That is, the Royal Air Force alone, apart from Russia.

U.S. LEADS RACE

On the top of this already heavy preponderance, comes the whole, rapidly expanding weight of the United States Army building up ceaselessly in this country and already in action on a great scale both here and in the Mediterranean. The American system of daylight bombing gives great accuracy on specific targets and is also accompanied by very severe fighting, producing heavy losses among the enemy's fighting aircraft. British and American forces are fed by an ever-broadening and improving supply of new aircraft which altogether exceeds the corresponding German aircraft supply by more than four to one.

FUTURE TASK

The continued progress of Anglo-American preponderance which, can certainly be expected month after month, opens possibilities of saturating the German defences both on the ground and in the air. If a certain degree of saturation can be reached, and we can be sure that this can only be won against increasingly hard foe and bitter struggle with enemy air defences, a reaction of most far-reaching character will be produced. We shall in fact create conditions with small loss to ourselves whereby the actual methodical destruction, by day and night, of every military target of significance in the widest sense will become possible.

This destruction by the Anglo-American forces is not necessarily beyond our reach even in 1944, with consequences, if it is attained, which cannot be measured and must certainly be profound.

The speeches of the German leaders from Hitler downwards contain mysterious allusions to new methods and new weapons which will be presently tried against us.

NEW NAZI WEAPON

There is probably more in it than that. We have, for example, now had experience of the new type of aerial bomb which the enemy has begun to use upon our shipping at close quarters and on our ships close to the coast.

This bomb may be described as a sort of a rocket assisted glider, which releases its bombs from a height and is directed towards its target by a parent aircraft.

It may be that the Germans are developing other weapons on novel lines with which they hope to do us damage.

Not less remarkable than air or land, and certainly not the least important, is the revolution effected in our position at sea. I have repeatedly stated to the House that our greatest dangers since the war began, since invasion seemed so much more remote, is the U-Boat war upon our sea communications and Allied shipping all over the world.

SINKINGS GO DOWN

The great victory which was won by our North Atlantic convoys and their escorts in May was followed by a magnificent diminution in sinkings. The monthly statements which are issued on the authority of the President and myself deserve close attention. I have little to add to them to-day, but it is a fact that for the four months which ended on September 18, no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic (cheers). The month of August was the lowest month which we have ever had since the United States entered war and it was less than half the average of British and Allied sinkings in the fifteen months preceding American entry into the war (cheers). In the first fortnight of September, no Allied ships were sunk by U-Boat action in any part of the world (loud cheers). This is altogether unprecedented in the whole history of the U-Boat struggle either in this war or last.

NEW U-BOAT MENACE

"Naturally I do not suggest for a moment that this immunity or anything like it could possibly continue. A new herd of U-Boats has been coming out in the last week or so into the Atlantic from their bases in France and Germany and they have no doubt been fitted with what is thought to be the best and latest apparatus.

ATTACK ON ALLIED CONVOY

We for our part have not been idle and we await this renewal of conflict which, in fact, has already begun—one convoy is being attacked at the present time—to sober confidence. If they attack convoys, we shall be able to attack U-boats. In spite, however, of the reduced number of U boats which have been at work since the May massacre, rarely a day passes without us getting one of these ill-starred vessels. Moreover United States and British air attacks on German bases and building-yards and on factories where component parts are made, has definitely reduced the rate of production of U-boats in Germany. The high percentage of killings has certainly affected the morale of the U-boat crews and many of the most experienced U-boat Captains have been drowned or are prisoners in British and American hands.

The House will also realise that we have taken advantage of the lull in U-boat attacks to bring in the largest possible convoys and we have replenished our resources in this island of essential commodities, especially oil fuels, which stand now almost at a higher level than at any time since the outbreak of war.

It is also the result of the hard, faithful and unwearying services given by a multitude of escort-vessels of all kinds and most of all, so far as last year is concerned, it is the result of the startling intervention of long-range aircraft of the British Empire and the United States and especially of our Coastal Command. Besides this, the large number of auxiliary aircraft-carriers now coming into service are able to give a measure of air protection to convoys and to conduct aggressive warfare against U-boats in those areas which are beyond the reach even of long-range aircraft.

I repeat, as I have always done and as I am bound to do—my warning that no guarantee can be given for continuance of these favourable conditions. But I can now go so far as to say that we could only be defeated by the U-boats if we were guilty of gross neglect of duty in the shipyards and on the sea and of inexcusable falling off in that scientific and technical ability on both sides of the Atlantic, which hitherto have stood us in good stead.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPS

At the conference at Quebec much attention was given to the prosecution of war against Japan. The offensive is already on foot on a considerable scale in various parts of the Pacific. The main strength of the United States is deployed in that ocean.

New Georgia has been cleared of the enemy and the twin bases of Salamaua and Lae were reduced.

This is also true of their air force which can scarcely keep its initial strength and has long ago been overtaken and is now increasingly surpassed every month by the enormous United States expansion.

MOUNTBATTEN'S TASK

Turning to another but a cognate aspect of the war which was discussed at Quebec considerable progress has been made in the organisation of the South-east Asia Command against Japan. The Supreme Allied Commander Admiral Mountbatten will shortly arrive in India accompanied by a staff of officers who will form the Combined Allied Headquarters as modelled on that which has been set up under General Eisenhower with so much advantage. This form of Combined Allied Headquarters was absolutely necessary because of the many United States establishments which were growing up separately for many purposes in that area particularly in respect of the great air route to China which is being extended and expanded on an ever-increasing scale and although there was excellent liaison and good feeling it was absolutely necessary to have unity of command in this theatre.—Reuter.

INDIA'S ROLE

Another step which was foreseen when we examined these matters as much as sixteen or seventeen years ago in the Committee of Imperial Defence was the separation from the ordinary normal statutory command in India of any large extensive campaign fought on or beyond the frontiers of India. That also has been achieved. The headquarters of the new command will be set up first at Delhi so as to be in close Liaison with the Government of India. During the organisational period they have to be in the closest Liaison with the Government of India and with Gen. Auchinleck, the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The new Command and the appointment of Admiral Mountbatten have been warmly welcomed by Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and they are in full accord with the view of our American allies.

DUCE'S FALL

Referring to the events in the Mediterranean theatre and the Duce's fall and the surrender of Italy Churchill said :

Unconditional surrender of course comprises everything. But not only was a special provision for the surrender of war criminals included in the longer terms but a particular stipulation was made for the surrender of Signor Mussolini. It was not however possible to arrange for him to be delivered specially and separately before the armistice and our main landing took place, for this would certainly have disclosed the intentions of the Italian Government to the enemy who intermingled with them at every point and had them so largely in their power.

BADOGLIO GOVT. EXONERATED

I do not think there was any slackness or breach of faith on the part of the Badoglio Government and they had one card up their sleeve.

The Caribinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if there was any attempt at rescue but they failed in their duty having regard to the larger and considerable German forces, who descended upon them from the air and undoubtedly would have held them responsible for his health and safety. So much for that (laughter).

The terms were signed at Syracuse on the night of September 3 and from that time forth occasional aircraft passed secretly between Rome and the Allied Headquarters. This was a very difficult matter as great numbers of guns had to be silenced. In particular, batteries had to be warned to be silent at a particular moment to allow aircraft to pass freely and this again runs the risk of disclosing the secret on the whole fairly well kept.

The Russian Government having studied the terms authorised Gen. Eisenhower to sign them in their name and he accordingly did that not only on behalf of the United States and Great Britain but on behalf of the Soviet Government and of the United Nations.

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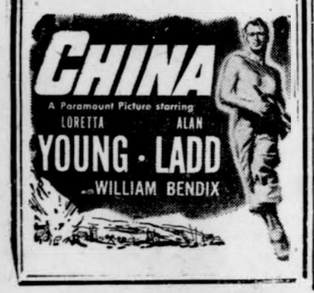

HEALTH OFFICER'S PLEA FOR CHILDREN

Symposium On Food Problem In India

A resolution viewing with concern the food situation in the country and calling upon the Government of India to take over full responsibility for the production of foodstuffs and their distribution at reasonable prices was passed unanimously at a symposium on the "food problem of the country" held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the P.V.M. Gymkhana on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Gulistan Bilimoria presided.

The speakers were Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Prof. J. J. Anjaria of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Dr. B. H. Rajadhvaksha, and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Dr. Das Gupta referred mainly to the health aspect of the problem, and discussed the various types of food that the human body required for its proper up-keep. He further expressed the desirability of giving something extra to children under two years of age under the present rationing system, and also advised the rationing of milk.

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TO-DAY

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Muslim: Ramjan 21, 1362
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1313
Sunrise, 7-29 a.m., Sunset, 7-34 p.m.
Hightide, 6-27, 17-54, Lowtide: 13-06

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS

THEMINA KEKI GODREJ, wife of Paymaster Lft. Keki Byramji Godrej Daughter-in-law of Bai Bhicaji and Behramji Mancherji Godrej and daughter of Bai Piroja and Ratanshaw Manchersha Talati and sister of Fali, Minoo, Sam, Shirin and Mehru and mother of Olive and Behram, Aged 34, Funeral from Station Terrace Grant Rd., at 8-30 a.m. (N.S.T.)

HATTIANGADI, On Tuesday 21st at 10, Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill, Shridhar S. Hattiangadi, I.C.S. District Judge, Faridpur, Bengal, eldest son of Mr. Shivarao A. Hattiangadi and Son-in-law of Mrs. D. N. Sirur. Age 39. Funeral will leave Mount Pleasant Road at 9 a.m. on Wednesday. (Calcutta papers please copy).

Local Engagements

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: Meeting of the Medical profession at the Union Hall, today (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (new) S.T., to consider the question re: The Sickness Insurance proposed by the Government of India.

RAMKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Shiromany C. G. N Sastry will conduct the weekly class on "The Teachings of Thiru Valluvar" at 7-30 p.m. today at the Centre premises, 64 Portuguese Church Street.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: The Honourable Mr. J Mahomed Imam, Minister for Public Works to the Government of Mysore, will be visiting the Mysore Association, Bombay today at 6-30 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY: There will be kirtan in Kannada by Mr. K. Amir Hasan Suttari of Mangalore on 'Manava Dharma' today at 6-30 p.m. at the Sangh's premises, Sanzgiri Sadan Girgaum, Bombay.

HEALTH EDUCATION LECTURE SERIES: The Health Education Lecture series arranged by the Bombay Municipality will commence today (Wednesday) with a lecture on Tuberculosis by Dr. Bhasker Patel at 5-30 p.m. at the University Convocation Hall. Mr. M. R. A. Baig presiding.

BOMBAY OFFICE WORKERS' UNION: A general meeting of Bombay Office Workers was held on 19th inst at Bai Kabibai High School, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. D. G. Kulkarni.

Various demands were formulated including a demand of Rs. 50 war allowance per month for each worker, a minimum wage of Rs. 75 per month.

CYCLE RACE: The Young Swastik Athletic Cycle Club has organised four cycle races as follows.—

1. 10 miles (Open), 2. 7 miles (Novice), 3. 5 miles School boys and 4. 2 miles (Ladies)

The races will be held on 26th September, 1943. Start to finish from Mahim Bridge at 7 a.m.

RURAL UPLIFT BOARD: The following have been elected to the Provincial Rural Development Board, or nominated as interim members pending election, by the District Rural Development Boards named against them:—Elected Members: Mr. M. A. Tambe, M. L. C., Ratnagiri; Mr. K. M. Thakore, Broach; and Mr. M. H. Mehta, Panch Mahals. Interim Members: Mr. Mahomed Tahir, Bombay Suburban District; and Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar, C. B. E., Nasik.

PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS: A meeting of the owners of the Printing & Dyeing Works was convened at 72, C. P. Tank Road, on Sunday under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Ratanshi of Pravin Dyeing and Printing Works, which was attended by a good number of the Printing and Dyeing Owners. The meeting unanimously decided to form an Association under the name of the "Printing and Dyeing Works Owners' Association Bombay" and also decided to apply for the grant of Tex Mark to the Director of Industries, Bombay.

BRAHMO SAMAJ RELIEF MISSION: Contributions in kind and coin will be gratefully received on behalf of the Mission by S. C. Bose, C/o. D J. Keymer and Co. Ltd, 5 Council House Street, Calcutta or Secretary, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Royal Institute Of Science

Dr. K. A. Hamied, M A, Ph D, (Berlin), Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been nominated as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science for the term ending 31st December, 1943.

Konkan Passengers' Protest

The following telegram was sent by Mr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.A., Mr. N. S. Kajrolker, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Hon. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. P. K. Savant, Mr. K. N. Jogleker and Mr. V. S. Dabholker, Corporators, Bombay, to the Government of India, Commerce Department, in connection with the proposal to requisition S. S. San Francisco Xavier.

RESTRUAM

NEW DELHI,

Understand Government propose requisitioning Steamer SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER plying Bombay Konkan Service. In view of Government Assurance to release one Additional Steamer for this Service painfully surprised at New Proposal to requisition one of the two Steamers on this line. Labour population on Konkan has no alternate economic means of transport to and from Bombay where they are employed in essential service. Requisitioning of this Steamer will therefore seriously add to immense hardships already undergone by this poor travelling public throughout all these war years owing general requisitioning almost all ships plying Konkan coast. Earnestly request Government not to requisition this Ship but also spare one additional ship immediately. Senders J. A. Collaco, M.L.A., N. S. Kajrolkar Rao Bahadur, S. K. Bole, Honourable Govindlal Shivlal, P. K. Savant, K. N. Joglekar, V. S. Dabholkar Corporators, Bombay.

KAJROLKAR.

Mr. Narasimha Iyyar, a disciple of Sai Baba who gave two discourses in Bombay recently has left for Northern India on propaganda tour.

Reclamation House Collapse Case Postponed

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The case against Mr. A. K. Noorani, Architect, Mr. Ratanshaw Nusserwaji Engineer, Contractor, Mr. Aga, R.C.C. specialist and Mr. Marla, the contractors supervisor, when it come up for hearing today, was postponed to the 9th October by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

Variety Entertainment In Aid Of Bengal

Under the auspices of the Nations League of Pen-Friends and the Deepak Mandal a variety entertainment in aid of Bengal Food Relief will be held at the Capitol Theatre at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday the 26th instant. The programme includes a ballet, dances by Czechoslovakian artists and Ras.

Dharwar Appeal Dismissed

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia and Mr. Justice Lokur.)

Karegaoda Devirappa and others .... Appellants (Original Accused)

Versus.

Imperator ..... Opponent.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Special Judge of Dharwar convicting the appellants of the offences of mischief by fire, rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentencing them to an aggregate term of five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The appellants had, on the night of 4th October last, set fire to an irrigation rest-house in Dharwar District.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal as they were of opinion that there was ample evidence to sustain the conviction. In confirming the sentences Their Lordships observed that the crime was of a serious nature and the sentences passed upon the appellants could not therefore be said to be too severe.

Mr. V. J. Gharpure appeared "amicus curiae" for the appellants.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

NEWS-PRINT FOR SPECIAL WAR EDITIONS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

It has been represented to the Government of India that the existing restrictions imposed by paragraph T (2) of the Newspaper Control Order, 1942, on the publication on the same day of more than one edition of a daily newspapr for circulation in the same locality sometimes prevent the speedy dissemination of important news connected with the war, says a Press Note. As it is not possible to obtain permission of the Central Government sufficiently promptly, it has been suggested that special editions in respect of realy important war news may be published with the permission of the highest local civil authority.

Accordingly the Government have addressed all the Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners authorising them to allow in suitable cases, subject to the following conditions, publication of special editions:

(1) That such permission shall be given only on occasions when there is war news of outstanding importance, E. G. Mussolini's overthrow, Italy's capitulation:

(2) That special editions shall be limited to one sheet or two pages not special editions in respect of really or page of the newspapper;

(3) That special editions published in accordance with these instructions shall not be taken into account so far as the price-page provisions of the newspaper control order, 1942 are concerned.—A. P.

EXHIBITION BADMINTON

Rs. 8,000 For Bengal Relief

There was a splendid response from the badminton fans at the Bombay Gymkhana to the call of the starving Bengal on Monday. Nobody—not even the sponsors of the exhibition matches, the Bombay Provincial Badminton Association and the Bombay Gymkhana—could have dreamt that the result of their efforts would produce the magnificent figure of Rs. 8,000. As a matter of fact the gate-receipts amounted to Rs. 663 only. Then a further collection from the spectators by A.F.S. Talyarkhan and K. M. Rangnekar, some donations including a handsome gift of Rs. 1,000 by M. N. Desai and an auction of a bag of two seers of rice and a bottle of scent raised the total to the above figure. Most of the credit for the collection goes to the auctioning ability of "Bobby" Talyarkhan who managed to sell the bag of rice to one Mr. Lalchand for the grant figure of Rs. 3,000, and the scent bottle to Vijay Merchant, the Test Cricketer, for Rs. 243. It also showed how solidly Bombay's sportsmen express their sympathy for suffering people in other provinces.

The matches on the card evoked a good deal of interest. Miss Tara Deodhar found no difficulty in disposing of S. B. Irani in two straight games (15—4, 15—11) which added Rs. 100 to the Fund at the expense of the loser. The star attraction of the evening however, was the contest between G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe, the Western India Doubles Championships, and Ashok Nath and Y. Cyprian, the visitors from the Punjab. It produced badminton of the sparkling variety, the local pair winning by 15—12, 15—12. In the other three games, K. R. Lotwala and V. N. Iyer beat S. Dinkar Rao and R. S. Belthangadi by 15—0, 17—15, and Miss Tara Deodhar and Miss Dadyburjor beat Miss Freny Talyarkhan and Miss Sundar Deodhar (15—13, 15—9), while Miss A. R. Vimadlal and H. Ferreira drew with Miss M. Chinoy and B. D. Shroff.

Municipal By-Elections

"C" WARD:—A meeting of the workers in all the three wards included in 'C' Ward was held on Sunday in the evening at Govind Building. Amongst those present were Messrs Motichand Kapadia, V. D. Govindjee Ratilal Thakkar, R. K. Achrekar, N C Pupala, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others.

Three Election Propaganda Committees were appointed at this meeting to work for Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Congress candidate in Ward No. C-5, Messrs. Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Manilal J. Sheth and Ratilal M Gandhi, Congress candidates in Ward No. C-6 and Mr. Rajaram B. Raut, Congress Candidate in Ward No. C-7. The Committees have commenced propaganda work.

"D" WARD:—Election Offices have been opened at Toplwalla Mansion Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay for Ward No. D-8 and at Hira House Top Floor, above Central Bank, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum for Ward No. D-9. Workers are requested to enlist their names at these offices every day between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHI JAYANTI AT DADAR: The Shivaji Park Charkha Sangh and the Dadar Charkha Mandir will celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti Week from 25th September to 2nd October and will have the undermentioned programme in their premises.

1. Spinning for 75 hours; 2. Prithi-Bhojan for 75 Harijans; 3. Distribution of Khadi clothes to 75 Harijans; 4. Prayers and lectures in schools and colleges on 'Khadi and Charkha' and Untouchability.

Students are specially requested to give their whole-hearted support by their attendance at the lectures and active participation in other functions.

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A BOON FOR LADIES & GENTS
Daily Shave no longer a necessity
THROW AWAY YOUR RAZORS
The lotion is absolutely harmless and without any after effects It has the rare property of removing the hair from the roots leaving the skin soft, smooth and velvety People of both sexes use HAIR KILL LOTION throughout India and Ceylon and highly speak of its miraculous results.
It can be used on every part of the body
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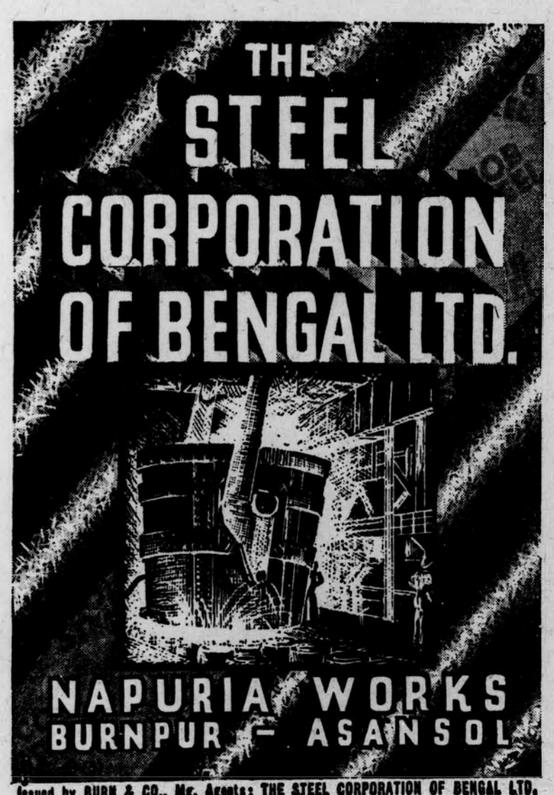

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All India Weather

POONA, Sept. 21.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours (I. S. T.) on 17-9-1943:—

Allahabad 90 80 T, BOMBAY 85 75 0.1, Calcutta 86 79 0.2, Cawnpore 88 80 0.1, Cuttack 84 78 0.2, Darjeeling 18 57 T, Delhi 89 26 0 Dehra Dun 82 72 0.1, Jacobabad 104 79 0, Karachi 85 76 0, Lahore 98 81 0.2, Madras 95 81 0, Nagpur 96 75 T, Patna 91 81 0, Peshawar 99 80 0, Shillong 78 61 0, Simla 71 59 0.—A. P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

MISREPRESENTING STATISTICS

Statistics are branded by some as worse than d—d lies because with their suggestion of profound knowledge they often mislead the uninformed. Much depends on whether statistics are accurately or most truthfully interpreted. Sometimes they are interpreted in diametrically opposite ways. When scarcity in India is to be explained away we find the Viceroy-designate archly suggesting that nothing else is to be expected in a country where population increases at the rate of three to four hundred thousand souls every month. But an ex-Viceroy like Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax, interprets India's increase of population as proof of her prosperity and peace and health, and the beneficence of British Raj. Commenting on the increase of India's population from 206 millions in 1872 to 388 millions in recent years Lord Halifax writes in the "National Geographical Magazine" that this is largely due to the Government fighting disease and poverty. The rise of population in India can be variously explained. It is notorious that backward people breed faster than the advanced. But the fact that an Indian's expectation of life is only 23 years and that his monthly income is only Rs. 6 are hardly evidences of India's health and riches. It is said that the influenza epidemic of 1918 carried away more lives than the Great War. Let us consider a few figures about famines under British rule. In the first half of the 19th century there were seven famines with a loss of about 1,400,000 lives. In the second half there were 24 famines and the estimated loss of life was over 20,000,000. It is curious that though famine is prevalent now in some parts of India and deaths from starvation are reported daily, not a word about this is reported as having been uttered either by Lord Halifax or Lord Wavell.

The question arises why Lord Halifax is so anxious to vindicate British rule in an obviously propagandist manner. Probably America is still critical about Britain's war aims in India in spite of her anti-Congress propaganda. Even the "Round Table" refuses to swallow the Tottenham Report on Congress Responsibility and says: "The White Paper is less telling because it seeks to prove too much. It tries, in effect, to identify the Congress with Mr. Gandhi, the non-violent Mahatma, with the essentially violent rebellion of last August, and the deliberate plotting of sabotage and violence, which could only help the enemy, with the Congress as a whole." All persons cannot be fooled at all times.

O Tempora, O Hoare-s!

How amusing—and instructive, too,—it is to witness Imperial statesmen of Britain shifting their position and even changing their principles and fundamental sentiments under the sheer force of unavoidable circumstances! We are, of course, thinking of Sir Samuel Hoare and his latest speech in support of Russia. Sir Samuel is one of the famous statesmen of appeasement who did everything in their time to encourage Mussolini and Hitler and ended by plunging the world into the war because they feared and hated Russia more. Not many will remember that Sir Samuel Hoare is the author, moved to intellectual creativeness by an irresistible desire to save humanity, of a book on Russia and Communism, a book luxuriously got up and fatuous, a book, as Wells says of it, which is to be read to be believed.

This crusador against Russia and Communism has to-day turned a friend who eloquently reassures the craven and the suspicious. The joke is that he now declares: "How often have I said to these fearful souls that the danger to Europe is not Russian influence but Russian isolation ....if you fear Communism, you must so set your house in order that your social and political conditions will silence the demand for it." This is an entirely new Samuel Hoare insisting at the same time, that he has always been entirely new. But it is a welcome change.

Essential Relief Measures

The famine situation in Bengal is frightful, indeed, to judge from the consolidated figures of deaths from starvation as announced in the press and the local Legislative Assembly. The particulars about food imports into the province and the relief measures adopted by Government are hardly reassuring, considering the growing mortality from starvation and diseases caused by malnutrition. Relief is given by private institutions as well as by the local Government, yet all these measures seem to be utterly inadequate. We have to stress this point repeatedly only to help both Government and the public realise that here is a developing disaster which threatens to be the biggest since the outbreak of the war. The only relieving thought is that, if available relief measures are adopted without further delay, the situation may yet be fairly retrieved.

As regards specific relief measures, the first and foremost is that the Government of India should assume and exercise all powers necessary to cope with a crisis, which threatens the peace and health of the country and which is, therefore, as important as any war emergency. If this is realised it follows that the Government of India must arrange for imports of foodstuffs from outside the country. Due priority should also be given for the use of ships and launches in the possession of Government for deep sea fishing.

Free kitchens and such other methods of distribution of food already available are, of course, inevitable. But the efforts to grow more food should not be relaxed. Who knows how long the present famine may last? Not less important is the scheme, adopted by the All-Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Committee which proposes to give relief by subsidising hand-spinning in addition to other methods of help. We agree with the Committee that to some extent this method will help people to earn an income in their homes and villages, "will prevent migration to the cities and consequent unhealthy congestion and avoid dislocation in agriculture." This is a very good scheme, indeed. For the present it seeks to help about 5,000 spinners and a proportionate number of weavers for three months and the total cost is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 10 per head per month. But the scheme deserves to be extended and we trust the Committee will receive prompt and generous donations, particularly because in addition to the scheme outlined above it proposes to feed and clothe destitute people. The Committee, of which Mr. G. L. Mehta is President, makes a special appeal to cotton millowners to contribute at least one pound of cloth per loom from each mill. Contributions may be sent either to the President (11, Rawdon Street, Calcutta) or to the Secretary, Mr. Sisir Kumar Sen (22A, Tarak Dutt Road, Park Circus, Calcutta). The main point to be noted in such schemes is that every attempt must be made to stimulate the production of food and clothing, particularly in the countryside, as elsewhere migration to cities may ruin the normal organisation of agriculture.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Corsica

It is now a good many days since Algiers Radio promised that an important announcement in the military sphere was imminent. Nothing has happened so far unless the inevitable and tame evacuation of Sardinia and the landing of French parachutists in Corsica be regarded as "important announcements." And the latter is yet to be freed from the Germans. Fighting is reported to be going on between the Germans and French parachutists supported by local patriots. But it is doubtful if these latter alone can expel the Germans, who according to one report are being actually reinforced. A strong Allied or preferably French force will have to be landed before Corsica can be cleaned up.

Aegean Moves

The Algiers promise may, alternatively, have hinted at possible movements of the Middle East armies. That was our hope, too. But where are those armies? A succession of exciting reports have come, particularly from Istanbul and Ankara, suggesting that they are already on the move in the general direction of the Balkans. So far only two islands in the Dodecanese are stated to have been occupied by the Allies. They may have some value but they are too small and unimportant for their occupation to be interpreted as a part of an actual large scale invasion.

Degrading

When a prisoner with thick iron rings on his feet fastened with a chain, the whole contraption being tied to the waist with an iron chain, was brought before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, the latter felt scandalised at the sight and believed his eyes only because he knew that the prisoner was brought to Bombay by the U.P. Police. With just pride he said: "We in Bombay treat prisoners like human beings"; but as the police pleaded that the fetters could not be removed without the assistance of a blacksmith, the Magistrate ordered that the prisoner should be brought to the Court at the next hearing without the fetters. There must certainly be a limit to the degradation of a prisoner. Else the public as a whole tends to be callous. It is obvious that fetters like those in question are in common use in U.P. and not a few Britishers justify their use on the plea that India needs specially deterrent penal methods. In this respect Bombay is more civilised, though the use of lathis on women is not unknown to our police and many police lock-ups are hardly fit for human occupation, especially when they are crowded.

Unfair

We do not know how many detenus in Madras have been so far released unconditionally and how many are yet in jail. About 275 detenus the Government state that they will be released "if they give an undertaking that they will not partake in any activities calculated to hamper Government war efforts." This is most unfair and calculated, if not designed, to tamper with the morale of the detenus. If any evidence of prejudicial acts or attempts is available against the detenus to justify suspicion against them, they should be put upon their trial. Otherwise they ought to be released unconditionally.

Indians And Burma

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Roshen A. Bhimjee, who was the Secretary of the Burma Indian Association and Rangoon Labour Federation and who is now the Secretary of the Mayor's Indian Evacuees' Relief Committee, Bombay.

The Allies are making preparations to liberate Burma and the Burmese people from the clutches of Japanese fascism and their lackeys and the time has come when Indians should make clear as to what attitude they should adopt towards her.

The other day the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Dr. Khare, Member of the Indian Overseas Department, in which among other things, it pleaded that Indians should at least be given the same rights and privileges as the British would then enjoy. It spoke of the great part Indians had played in building up the economic life of Burma. However it forgot to say that a class of Indians which, the Chamber really represents had battened upon the riches of Burma and exploited her and cared little for the masses of the country.

I am anti-Fascist and want to see Burma freed from Japanese fascism. But Burma should be won for the Burmese and not for anyone to go and exploit her.

Young India and young Indians from Burma, for I feel I am expressing their feelings completely dissociate themselves from exploitation whatever form or shape it may take. They want to see a free Burma having the right to decide her own destiny and to mould her future according to her heart's desire. No group has the moral right to come between her and her historic role.

If it is the desire of Burma Indians to go back to their country of adoption let them go back not as an army of exploiters, but as friends and brothers of the Burmese people, seeking their goodwill and hospitality and living in true brotherhood with them. No other attitude is possible. No other course is open to them. This is the only moral and just thing to do.

We have had enough of exploitation, which has turned the world into a vast prison house and graveyard.

Let the sister Nations of the East march side by side to build up an independent Asia free from Fascist and Imperialist exploitation.

Sophia College And Conversion

So much space has been taken up, paper shortage notwithstanding, on attacks on Sophia College and lately on myself, that I sincerely hope for equal publicity for this statement.

Any lie seems to serve the purposes of those who hate the Sophia College, but still it is not true that I am connected with the Sophia College. My parents removed me from it a year ago. It is absolutely untrue that any kind of pressure was put upon me by any Christian at any time. The nuns of Sophia College have nothing to be ashamed of if their students are impressed by their heroic lives especially in the recent storm of persecution.

This letter is not addressed to those to whom freedom and rights are just catchwords. Those who really love such ideals and are prepared to give freedom to others can look impartially into the virtual imprisonment in which I have been kept in the past year and which was ended only by the declaration of my freedom by the Senior Presidency Magistrate. I fully admit that up to last June the restraint was moral as well as physical, but it is a disgraceful thing that an attempt to live according to one's beliefs should bring so much suffering and loss to those one reveres.

The College Authorities, last year's convert, I myself and the whole Catholic community have suffered under a real campaign of misrepresentation. As an Indian, and one who truly loves, loves and cares for India, I fear that this campaign plays right into the hands of her enemies; these can argue now that religious fanaticism (I use those words advisedly) is strong enough not only to threaten a magnificent educational work, but to mould the policy of that body which should be most safely sheltered from fanaticism—the University of Bombay.

DHUN M. KALAPESI.

23, Wodehouse Road,
Bombay 1,
September 9.

Bengal Relief Fund

The following further donations have been received for Bengal Relief Fund, Bombay Committee. The donations are upto 21st instant:—

The staff of Habib Bank Ltd Rs 160/8; Transportation Staff of G I P Rly. Kalyan Yard Rs 120; The Indian Institute (G I P Rly) Kalyan Rs 127; Manilal T Patel Esq Rs 500; Operatives & Staff of Swadeshi Mills Ltd Rs 1,500 Amena Azeena Tyabji Rs 100; Staff & Workmen of Messrs. Garlic & Co Rs 545 B M Kaul Esq Asst. Traffic Supt. B B & C I Abu Rd Rs 150; Rotary Club of Rajkot Rs 50; S G Velinkar Esq Rs 300; Dinsha K Daji Esq Rs 1,500. The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd Rs 1,000 The Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd Rs. 100; International Social Club, Thru Mrs. M R Dass Rs 1,000; Officers & Staff of Supply Dept (Purchase) Thru Mrs. M R Dass: 244/7; Officers & Staff of I C S (Dyes) Thru Mrs. M R Dass 248; Officers & Staff of Controller of Supplies—Main Office Thru Mrs. M. R. Dass Rs 276/8; B H Bhiwandiwalla Thru. Mrs. M R Dass Rs 100; Haranath Mission (Theatrical Proceeds) Rs 4,590; Haranath Mission (Donation & Misc receipts) Rs 441/4; Mr. Pratapsing Bhimji Rs 201; A gentlman Rs 98/10.

Total as at 21-9-43 Rs. 3,45,752-1-7.

Stop All Rice Exports

Gregory Committee Suggests Price Control Of Foodgrains

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

The Food Grains Policy Committee, presided over by Sir Theodore Gregory, in its report published to-day, recommends, among other things;

That for the duration of the war India must cease to be a net exporting country and must become a net importing country;

That a Central Foodgrains Reserve should be created;

That in order to secure foodgrains from the cultivator, effort must be made to increase the supply of goods he needs, and the problem should rank next to the problem of munitions supply, but failing such increase, it would be advisable for Government to secure supplies of the precious metals for sale to the cultivator; and

Rationing should be introduced in urban areas on the principle of a daily minimum ration of one lb. cereals per adult, in view of the fact that unlike England and America, there is no great chance of the mass of the urban population being able to supplement the ration by intake of other foodstuffs on any significant scale.

A majority of the Committee favour statutory price control of all the major foodgrains in all Provinces and States.

ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

On the administrative aspects of the problem, the report refers to the future organisation of the Food Department and suggests the creation in its place of a food board, to secure continuous and conscious co-ordination of effort in all directions. The report also suggests the establishment of an expert panel of six, drawn from the trade, whose advice should be sought on suitable occasions. The need for a food administration manual for the guidance of all concerned is stressed, and on the question of the relations between the Provinces and the centre, the report declares that since public opinion will not tolerate a "hands-off" attitude by the Centre, the Centre cannot accept any situation which would involve its having to carry great responsibilities without having adequate power. The report requires the Centre to have the last word as regards price-changes, allocations of supplies, the management of the Central Food Grains Reserve, any conditions laid down for rescue or special assistance operations and details of administration.

As regards Bengal, the report urges upon the Bengal Government the necessity of tightening up its procurement machinery as the first condition of recovery.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

The Committee's recommendations regarding remedial measures fall under five main heads:

FIRSTLY, an increase in available supplies;

SECONDLY, an improvement in the technique by which homegrown supplies of food can be made available, i.e. improved procurement machinery;

THIRDLY, measures to secure a more equitable distribution of what is available, i.e., the extension of rationing;

FOURTHLY, a check on rising food prices, i.e., a general extension of the principle of statutory price-control;

LASTLY, a general overhaul of the machinery of administration and a readjustment of the relations between the Provinces and the Centre.

On the first head, the report lays down the principle that for the duration of the war, India must cease to be a net exporting country and must become a net importing country.

The export of rice must cease altogether.

As regards imports, Government is urged to press for imports of 1 1/2 million tons in the first year hereafter and for imports of one million tons per annum in succeeding years —one million tons being the average annual net imports of the last five years.

The reason for suggesting 1 1/2 million tons as the initial volume of imports is that whilst one million tons should be used for current consumption, the remaining half million should be utilised to create a Central Foodgrains Reserve to the constitution of which Reserve the report attaches great importance.

Without such a Reserve, it will be difficult to enforce adequate price-control and its existence would greatly facilitate procurement, since it would enable Government to stand away from the market and thus defeat attempts to hold it to ransom, without imperilling its current supply operations.

In addition, the report recommends that the military authorities, as well as the Food Department, should take into consideration the direct and indirect effect upon available food supplies of the strategical plans now being elaborated, in so far as these concern the presence of large overseas forces in India.

As regards the increase in the supply of domestically grown foodstuffs, the reports makes a large variety of suggestions, ranging from the large-scale distribution of improved seed to the strengthening of Provincial and State Departments of Agriculture. The suggestion is made that the under-polishing of rice, which is now practised in Madras, should be extended to all other rice provinces.

ARMY PURCHASE

The report goes fully into the question of army purchase of foodgrains, which are fixed at the figure of 650,000 tons, of which only 150,000 tons represents rice. These amounts include all despatches to troops in the field overseas. The report points out that rumour has magnified the figures of authorized reserves, which are absolutely necessary. The stocks actually held by the army are certainly below those currently quoted, and below those authorized. Rumour has greatly exaggerated the wastage of supplies. It is also pointed out that, except as regards overseas troops, army consumption does not represent a gross addition to the total consumption in India. Indian troops would also consume foodgrains if they had remained civilians; at most the net drain on Indian foodgrains is represented by the difference between per capita consumption of Indian soldiers as soldiers, and what they would have consumed as civilians. As regards overseas troops, the report, as pointed out above, asks for the prospective situation arising out of the possible offensive on the eastern frontier to be reviewed both by the army authorities and the Food Department.

Whilst strongly pressing the case for imports, the report makes it clear that the general shortage of shipping and the stringency in other belligerent countries is fully recognised. Two counter-considerations are, however, urged.

The first is that Indian nutritional standards are in general deplorably low. The second is that the area nearest the scene of a possible large-scale offensive is also, at the present time, the scene of the greatest distress in the matter of food-supply. The report points out the complicated nature of the Bengal problem, and urges upon the Bengal Government the necessity of tightening up its procurement machinery as the first condition of recovery.

TWO ALTERNATIVES REJECTED

The report rejects altogether two alternatives which might be invoked to solve the problem of procurement, that is, the acquisition of supplies. The first of these principles is that of unlimited free trading in foodgrains. The report takes the view that even if free trade were allowed to work itself out without interference (which is more than doubtful in the light of experience of the Spring of 1943) it would result in a drastic rise in the level of prices in some areas and might not, owing to purchases for hoarding or investment purposes, lower than elsewhere. In any case, rising prices do not always result in additional supplies being forthcoming, owing to the tendency of holders, when a rise of prices is being experienced, to expect still higher prices in the future.

The other principle which is rejected is that of a Central Government Foodgrains Monopoly. This principle is rejected, not on the ground that it is inherently unworkable—on the contrary, it is the only perfectly logical solution of the difficulties—but on the ground that India finds herself in the middle of a crisis, and the creation of the vast organisation which would be involved would take time, and time is not available.

NEXT TO MUNITIONS

In the last resort, procurement involves getting the maximum quantity of foodgrains from the cultivator, in every part of the country. It is not merely, or even mainly, getting supplies from surpluses to deficit provinces, because only a very few provinces have a surplus of all foodgrains and the majority are surplus in some grains and deficit in others—the truly permanent deficit areas are limited in number. The question then arises: How can this maximum amount be secured? There are two alternatives:

FIRSTLY, compulsory acquisition at a fixed price, i.e., requisitioning, and

SECONDLY, increasing the inducement to the cultivator to sell.

The report takes the view that it would be premature to resort to requisitioning in India generally (which would involve official procurement machinery everywhere) though in seriously deficit areas, it may be the only way out.

Rising prices of foodgrains as such do not necessarily evoke an increased supply, so long as the higher money prices received by the cultivator cannot be translated into an effective supply of goods which the cultivator requires.

The problem of procurement is thus intimately linked up with the problem of increasing the supply of the goods which the cultivator needs. Every effort must, therefore, be made to increase the supply of such goods, and the problem should rank next to the problem of munitions supply. Though it would be preferable to supply the cultivator with goods which he needs, whether as producer or consumer.

PRACTICAL ASPECT

The most important practical aspect of the distributive problem at the present time is the rationing of the larger cities of India, i.e., those with a population of one lakh and over, which, the report recommends, should be undertaken forthwith. The report urges the necessity for appointing, within the Food Department itself, of an officer-in-charge of movement: movement involves adequate railway facilities, but also the utmost possible use of alternative modes of transport, and the due co-ordination of all of them. As regards these matters, the report makes certain technical recommendations.

As regards rationing, the report starts from the principle that the minimum ration should not normally be allowed to fall below one lb for cereals per adult per day, in view of the fact that, unlike England and America, there is no great chance of the mass of the urban population being able to supplement the ratio by intake of other foodstuffs on any significant scale.

The report emphasizes that even in these abnormal days, food conditions in these countries cannot be compared with those in India, where there is very little room for tightening the belt so far as the mass of the population is concerned.

The report, however, stresses the need for austerity standards in the better-off classes of society. If the minimum standard of one lb. per adult per day cannot be guaranteed out of home-supplies, then imports must be arranged for.

CASE FOR RATIONING

The case for rationing is closely examined: The main point is that rationing is the only method of killing the 'queue' which not only causes great hardship, but is a main cause of unrest. It is impossible, under rationing, to guarantee any section of the community its habitual foodgrains in the normal quantities in which these are consumed—this follows inevitably, for instance, from the prevailing rice-shortage.

The essence of rationing lies in good administration. The report, therefore, calls for drastic enforcement of the law, especially in the early stages, when attempts at sabotage and evasion are likely to be most frequent. But the report also recognises that enforcement is made very difficult unless there is willing co-operation on the part of the public. It is considered essential, therefore, that provinces and States should set up Advisory Bureaux to which the public can turn for detailed guidance and advice, and that the rationing authorities should seek the positive assistance of public spirited citizens by setting up non-official Advisory Committees. The assistance of ladies of all communities is particularly called for.

PLACE OF RETAILER

Unless the public is to be put to very great inconvenience through delays, it is necessary to make use of the normal machinery of the retail trade, and the report lends no support to the view that the retail trade could be easily dispensed with. At the same time, attempts at sabotage must be put down with a stern hand by withdrawal of the retailers' licence and black-listing. Distribution of foodgrains through Employers' Associations and Consumers Co-operative Societies should not be discouraged, in fact the latter form of distribution should be positively encouraged, subject to the principle that everyone should be treated alike in all essential respects.

Apart from the rationing of foodgrains, the report recognises that there are a variety of other problems which require to be dealt with. The Food Department is desired to consult the expert nutritional authorities on the implications of the policies it is proposed to implement. In view of the food crisis, the Department is asked to investigate the possibility of individual rationing of sugar and milk—the last food having, of course, a peculiar bearing upon the health of women and children.

As regards rural areas—where there may also be serious malnutrition and shortage, the report recognises that general rationing is impossible, but it points out that in famine or semi-famine areas distribution cannot be let to the normal channels of trade and Government action is absolutely imperative.

Although unable to attain complete unanimity on the question, the overwhelming majority of the committee came to the conclusion that statutory price-control of all the major foodgrains should be instituted in all Provinces and States.

"BLACK-MARKET" MENACE

The report, quite recognises that the growth of a "black-market" is a serious danger and consequently urges that statutory price-control is dependent, as minimum conditions of success, upon effective procurement machinery, effective control over transport and drastic enforcement of the declaration of stocks through the Food Grains Control Order. The chances of success are maximised if there are, in addition Central and Provincial and States Reserves.

The report argues the case for Central Control of statutory prices. It should have the right to suggest changes of prices, upwards and downwards. As far as possible, regional prices should be the aim through co-operation between the provinces and the states of a particular region.

Disputes between the Provinces and the Centre as to price changes should be referred to a Standing Committee on prices, representative of the Centre, the Provinces and the States, the producers and the trade.

In considering the appropriate level of regional prices, the cultivators costs should be taken into account. Whilst not opposing the policy of selling foodgrains at reduced or preferential prices, to certain sections of the population, the report insists that such a policy can never solve the general problem of food supply and should never be regarded as an effective substitute for an integrated foodgrains policy.—A. P.

CONTROLS HIT THE POOR

Sir Purushottamdas' Minute

SIMLA, September 21.

"A dispassionate review of the results of Government efforts to control foodgrains shows that the class of people which have benefited the least are the poorest section of the people for whom these controls were ostensibly instituted. The greatest beneficiaries, on the other hand, are the Defence Department Agencies of the U K C C and the well-to-do class who could afford to get their requirements from the numerous and flourishing black markets where even the Government is reported to have frequently resorted for procuring their own needs. These phenomena must be primarily ascribed to the extremely defective system of distribution operating in various provinces" says Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in his supplementary minute on the report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee.

He adds:—"With insufficient and unreliable statistical data available on the subject of production and consumption of foodgrains, and the inept and unsatisfactory machinery for distribution, it would be blunder of the first magnitude for Government to continue to work on the same lines as hitherto. Until the distributive machinery is adequate and the Provincial administrations are satisfied that their own requirements, regarding the interests of the growers, are properly considered, and not unduly sacrificed, the only measure which would restore confidence is for the Central Government to supplement the resources of the country by substantial and speedy imports of wheat from abroad.

The introduction of systems which have been in vogue, and worked successfully, in the U.K. are bound to lead to further confusion and deterioration of the situation apart from the immense scope it is likely to afford for bribery and corruption which have been rampant at every stage in the existing distributive machinery."

Proceeding he said: "The disposition to procure and distribute supplies of foodgrains, merely by the issue of ordinances, notifications and decrees must be discouraged, not only because these have proved utterly ineffective, and certainly not enhanced the prestige of the Administration, but because they are not at present the proper approach for the solution of the enormous problem which faces the Government and the people at the present moment."

Concluding he said: "It is necessary to mention that Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, in intimate touch with the people, would undoubtedly bring about an easier and more effective solution of the problem than is the case at present."

Referring to rationing schemes, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said: "The success of rationing in Britain is no index of its suitability here. It is clear that in Britain the spade work for system of rationing had been completed and the administrative machinery perfected nearly months before the outbreak of the present war. The U. K. Government had accumulated stocks of foodgrains and has been paying huge subsidies for the food department. All these desiderata are admittedly absent in India. My colleagues are able to recommend rationing only in respect of urban areas with a population of a lakh or more, which means that over ninety per cent of the people are excluded from what purports to be a scheme of fair equitable and effective distribution. There is a serious danger that in a country which has been economically lying on the border lines of subsistence, rationing calculations may not only go astray but may actually have the effect of rendering the rural areas destitute and utterly helpless and driving the rural population to the towns, as has been recently happening in Calcutta. The problem, is primarily and predominently one of supplies, and then of effectively distributing them."—A. P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Just as I do not believe that any human being, however excellent, can be safely entrusted with absolute power, so I am convinced that no State, however, intelligent and well-meaning may be its officials, can safely be allowed the monopoly of power."

—Sir Samuel Hoare.

* * *

"When I think of Europe", says Hoare, "I can see no place in it for a police state...."

And when you think of India, Sir Samuel?

* * *

According to a New Delhi message, the Standing Emigration Committee heard Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan's views on the South African Pegging Legislation.

But the situation remains unaltered. The Standing Committee has simply got to lie low.

* * *

The London "Times" urges that failure to solve the Bengal food crisis would be "a reflection on British and Indian statesmen."

The implication that there are statesmen in India, too, is an objectionable reflection on the theory and practitioners of British Imperialism.

Or was the London "Times" really thinking of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council?

* * *

As to British statesmen, the paper's suggestion is sheer nonsense. Every British statesman in India, for instance, the Viceroy, the Governors and India's (!) Transport Member is successfully tackling the crisis after allowing it to grow.

Moreover, it is foolish for a London paper to insinuate the existence of a crisis that, further, is yet to be solved. Hasn't Mr. Amery effectively disposed it off by proving that Indians eat too much?

* * *

Herr von Papen, the German Ambassador in Turkey, is reported to be ill in Smyrna.

What is the wily diplomat planning now?

BAFFLING the Spotter's eye
Strange it may sound, nevertheless the role of Paints during War Time is not to please but to deceive the eye. Paints must take on Camouflage hues for Aeroplanes, Factories, Steel Helmets, etc. to baffle the enemy's eye.
Hoyles backed by an experience of a century and a half have utilised their specialized knowledge in the manufacture of Camouflage Paints, with the best possible attention, under prevailing conditions, to civil demands as well.
HOYLES
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INNER CLEANLINESS is most important for Health

ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
Health Drink & Tonic Laxative

Due to war conditions, it is regretting that "Andrews Liver Salt" is not now available. It will be on sale as soon as the international situation permits.

BENGAL NEEDS MORE MONEY

BOMBAY, Monday.

In reply to an enquiry by the Bombay Committee of the Bengal Relief Fund as regards relief measures in Bengal, Sir Badridas Goenka, President of the Central Committee at Calcutta, has informed that the Committee are feeding 20,000 persons daily and are opening further kitchens for 10,000 persons costing approximately Rs. 1,20,000 monthly. The Committee are distributing cheap grain to 52,000 persons in Calcutta and to 5,000 outside the city costing Rs. 75,000 monthly. Further cheap depots will be opened outside Calcutta for 25,000 persons on receipt of grain from Government which is expected shortly. This will cost the Committee approximately Rs. 40,000 monthly.

Sir Badridas adds that the Committee have disbursed Rs. 48,000 for various organisations doing relief work outside Calcutta and purchased cloth worth Rs. 35,000 for free distribution.

YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS ACTIVE

ZURICH, Sept. 21.

The Yugoslav Liberation Army is attacking along the whole of the Montenegrin coast. Heavy fighting is in progress near Cattaro.—Reuter.

INVESTORS

Should transact their business through a member firm of the

STOCK EXCHANGE

Members of the Stock Exchange are not allowed to advertise for business purposes. Those who advertise as brokers or share-dealers are not members of the Stock Exchange or under its control. A complete list of members of the Calcutta Stock Exchange can be obtained free from the Secretary, 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Dated the 16th September, 1943.

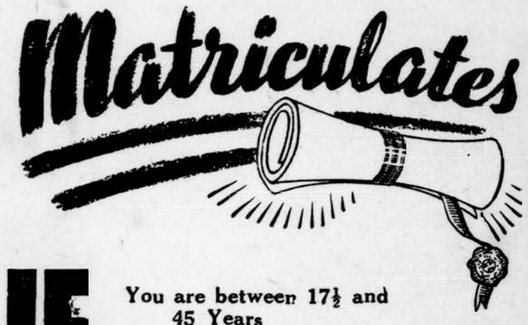
"NAGABAVA" SCORES SUCCESS

A packed and appreciative audience witnessed, at the Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, last week, "Nagabava"—a popular Gujarati play by Mr. Chandravadan Mehta. The play, which is a combination of a literary piece and an artistic production of a high order, was produced by the Abhinaya Niketan with the object of promoting theatrical art and not of helping any charity. The author has portrayed therein, the whimsicality and snobbery of the uncultured rich and the tactics and craftiness of the trained professional beggar and has thus drawn a strong contrast between the two strata of society.

Mr. Kanti Sanghvi succeeded in interpreting the character of the credulous and conceited Nagarsheth. Mr. Anant Veen, was conspicuous as Tilak Kumar—Nagarsheth's son, by the freedom and spontaneity of his acting and produced a fine impression of the ways of an uncultured youth born with a silver spoon in his month. Kasturi Paurana was quite at ease as Gopi—an educated modern girl, but accent was needed on representation of her role. The dialogues between her and Veen imparted vitality to the scenes in which they appeared. Mr. Champsibhai Nagda demonstrated the studied serenity of a hypocritical religious teacher—Mahant— the controlling force of Nagarsheth.

Mr. R. K. Shah was allotted the chief but dual role of Badshah—Raja. Though he went through it with confidence and understanding, he ought to have been more forceful in order to render it dominant. Mr. Madhukar Randeria, who ably supported Mr. Shah, did sufficient justice to the responsible character of Madhav—the Manager of the beggars' school—entrusted to him. Care was needed in adjusting the duration of the second scene—the meeting of Nagarsheth and Raja. The scene succeeded in exposing the tyranny of the wealthy masters over the menials but it got monotonous by its undue prolongation.

D. G. V.



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You wish to earn good pay
You wish to help your country

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FREE

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SMITH STANISTREET
STANNEXMA
FOR ALL SKIN TROUBLES
CALCUTTA — LUCKNOW — AMRITSAR — BOMBAY

CITY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 21.

SHARES: The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate investment support. In the meantime speculative intrest is being earned up and before the end of the week all Forward contracts will disappear. It remains to be seen whether the rule of 7 days delivery, will be applied to the existing contracts. The rise in Gold and Silver quotations and steadiness of Shares and Securities indicate that large sums of money are lying idle awaiting employment. The steady increase in paper currency is making it difficult to earn interest. Money has some earning capacity and now on an average an interest of about 3 per cent. satisfies investor, while there is a number of Shares which yield higher rate of interest and investment support appears on any decline. This state is bound to continue as long as currency expansion remains in force. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,880 and Ordinary Shares after opening at Rs. 380-8 steadied at Rs. 379-8, Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1,980 and Century Shares changed hands at Rs. 890. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 613. Later on there was scattered realising. The Share Bazar will remain closed to-morrow in commemoration of the Fourth Muslim Khalif Hazara Alli's death.

TEXTILE SECTION: Ahmed. Advance 510; Apollo 5 6-1/2; Bharat Mills 88; Bom. Dyeing 1987-8; Cent. India 435; Century 876; Colaba 225; Dawn 1532-8; Ed. Ordy 20-11; do Defd 4-1/2; Ed. D Sassoon 780 Elphinstone 72; Finlay 333 Gokak 342; Hindustan 3900; Ind. Bleaching 203; Ind. Manfg. 3925; Indore Malwa 1190; Khatau 597-8; Kohinoor 612; Lakshmi 1577-8; Madhowji 26; Minerva 218-12; Model Nagpur 337-8; Madhusudan 522-8; Meyer Sassoon 219-6; Morarji 780; Mysore 275; New City 415; New Great 410; Phoenix 637-8; Podar Mills 357-8 Sassoon Spg. 25-4; do Silk 97; Sholapur 8350; Shri Nivas 412-8; Simplex 274-8; Swadeshi 555; Swan 297; Tata Mills 67; Vishnu 2675; Western India 3200.

INS. SEC.: Bom. Life 207; Oriental 6615; Ind. Mercantile 89-3; Indust & Prudent 38; Jupiter 23-8; New India 70; Vulcan 16-2

HYDRO & ELEC. SECTION: Ahmedabad 189-6; Aimere 14-9; And. Valley Ord. 1878-12; Bom. Tram Ord 159-4;

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Tata Steel Dfd (1882/8) 1880 75 77/8 72/8 80 67 78, Tata Steel Ord. (380/8) 381 80 78/8 80 78 78/8 77/8 78/8, Dyeing (1972/8) 1980 73/12 81/4 75/80 77/8 87/8 95 82/8 87/8 80 67/8, Century (892) 895 88 92 87 92 89 93 92 76 80 81 74 76. Kohinoor (616) 616 13 15 13 15 20 10 13 9 13 12, Nagpur (437) 437 35 37 36 38 35 34 35, Swadesh (558) 562 57 59 64 55 56 53 55 Simplex (279) 279 76/8 77/6 75/8 74/8, New Great (416) 417 14 15 14 17 16 14 10, Cement (219/4) 219 18 18/8 19 18 17/12.

Bom Suburban 192-8; Broach 13-4; Karachi 261-4; Poona 300; Surat 192-8 do New Rs. 50/Pd 70; Tata Hydro Ord. 197; Tata Power Ord. 1832-8

BANK SECTION: Baroda Bank 129; Bank of India 173; Central Bank 72-8 Imperial F P 1845; do P P 455; Reserve Bank 121-4; Union Bank 8-7; Habib Bank 82-8.

RAILWAY SEC.: Ahmed Prantej 870 Cent. Prov 110; Dhond Baramati 108; Guzerat 97; Hoshiarpur Doab 106; Mandra Bhon 103; Mymensingh Rebate 104: do Gtd 104; Sara Sirajganj 106; Sialkot Narowal 120; do New 48 Upper Sind Light 116.

MISC. GROUP: Alembic Chem 341-4 Alcock Ashdown 497-8; Asso. Cement 217-12; B B Petrol 2-15; Bom. Burma Old 385; do New 142-8; Bom. Steam 532-8; Belapur 225; Invest. Trust 58; Prem. Const. 178; Port Canning 100-8; Radio Ord 450; do Defd 502-8; Scindia 33-14; Shivrajpur 62; Tata Ordy 378-8 Tata Defd 1867-8; Tata Chem 34-2; Tata Oil 79; Wimco 320; Bic. 6-1; Burma Corp. 3-15; Ind. Copper 2-7-1/2; do Iron 36-8; Steel Corp. 27; New Vict Ordy. 8-11.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan 99-9; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 97; 3 per cent 1946 Def Loan 102-5; 3 per cent 1949-52 do 100-9, 3 per cent 1951-54 do 100-2, 3 per cent 1963-65 Loan 97; 4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan 115-2; 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111-4 3-1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 103-4; 3 per cent 1953-55 Def 100-7-4.

CORP. DEBENTURES: 4 per cent B. P.T 1974 112; 4 per cent M Deb 1974 112-8; 5 per cent do 1959 120; 6 per cent do 1954 130; 6 per cent K P T 1956 130.

TAXFREE LOANS: 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 106-2; 4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore 122, 5 per cent Mysore 1955 134-8.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03-3/4 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. It is understood that special quarters are selling daily about 30,000 tolas of Gold while the demand exceeds the supply and the prices are going up daily steadily. Same situation exists in Silver which is also keeping firm and quotations are moving up. There is a growing demand for both Gold and Silver and it remains to be seen how Banks satisfy this demand at the moment the main trend seems to be upward and the Government action against speculation is now having no effect and prices are making an attempt to reach old high levels. Silver opened at Rs. 121 and after advancing to Rs. 122-12 steadied at Rs. 122-8. Gold opened at Rs. 75-8 and rose to Rs. 77-10. Banks sold about thirty thousand tolas of Gold at Rs. 75-10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 123 and Spot Gold stood at Rs. 77-14. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 54-4. Tone was fairly firm.

Later on there was some realising which resulted in a small setback in prices. Ready Silver Rs. 121/12, delivery Rs. 121/4. Ready Gold Rs. 77/- delivery Rs. 76/12. Sovereigns Rs. 53/8.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 20.
October 20.48+10, December 20.18+06, January 20.08+06. Middling Spot 21.15+16.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept. 20.
October 20.70+13, December 20.42+04, January 20.32+04. Middling Spot 20.24+16.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL
New York, Sept. 20.
October 20.35, December 20.10, Marrh 19.95.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Perhaps the most fascinating thing is still the back-to-work feeling. So much has happened during the fortnight. The whole course of the war has changed. History has been forged, been written and unwritten. The end is still far away, though now it seems more certain than ever. More nails have been driven into the Axis coffin. Yet it is not of the war that men will be thinking of in the next few years but of the aftermath—that dull, monotonous, laborious building anew of a world which has been in places rased to the ground. Armies demobilised; men searching for work; searching for the new world they thought they were fighting for; searching also for those four freedoms that have been so much advertised. It will take a long time before you'll see a smile on the face of the common man. Then the bread queues, those black streaks on the face of the earth. They, too, will follow in the wake of the war even as the streets of some of our cities and towns littered with the emaciated corpses of those who didn't get their daily meal. Even now you can hear the wailing of the East as it comes to us from Bengal.

* * *

Last night I went to a concert to hear Schubert's "Death and the Maiden". It was pretty. It filled the soul. Somewhere in that audience I saw our Food Controller, relaxing after his tired day. "It doesn't fill the stomach, though," I said to him. "Yes," he agreed, "unfortunately. We would have no problem if Schubert did."

* * *

After Bijapur has come Bengal. In between, there have been floods, taking a heavy toll of men and cattle and causing havoc to the crops. They told me, when I got back to the office that Italy had surrendered, which was encouraging because now maybe we can serve spagetti in Bengal and grow pimentos in Bijapur and drink chianti when we are thirsty. Yet what we want at the moment is not food and drink and victory, so much as we want a little leadership. We have been groping too long in the dark.

Cipla REMEDIES GUARANTEED FOR QUALITY & PURITY

War And Trade And Control

The twelfth series of the publication "Statutory and other Notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding matters relating to the trade and commerce of British India in connection with the war" covering the period June 1, 1942, to August 31, 1942, has just been issued by the Economic resources Board.

The publication, which is intended to facilitate reference, reproduces statutory and other notices concerning imports and exports, finance, trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property, control of newsprint, iron and steel, petrol, machinery, tools, tea, rubber, etc., control of prices, house rents, wages and freights, production, supplies, labour, insurance, transport, etc.

CREMATION OF DEAD BODIES AT NIGHT

A building specially constructed for the purpose of cremating Hindu dead bodies has been left open for the Hindu public and cremation can take place even after 7 p.m. The crematorium is constructed by Arya Samaj, Bombay, and the whole expense of about twenty thousand rupees has been donated by Late Seth Megji Mathuradas.

The police authorities by their letter of the 6th inst. state that the crematorium was inspected and it is found suitable for the purpose of which it is built. There is no objection to dead bodies being cremated therein during the prescribed hours 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The Hindu public can freely make use of the aforesaid crematorium prepared at Hindu Sonapur situated at Queen's Road opposite to Marine Lines Railway Station.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 6 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 21st September 1943. Total amount offered was Rs. 15,84,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 32 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 8 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-13-5 per cent per annum.

During the week ended 17th September, 1943, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,48,00,000—were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 17th September 1943 were as under:—

Number of cheques—149451
Amount of cheques—39,75,69,715-5-6

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, September 20.
Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 21.
London Gold, Fine per oz £8-8-0.

SOAP

CURRENT PRICE LIST FREE (WHOLESALE ONLY).
No. 555 Washing SOAPS are guaranteed quality.
AGARWAL & SONS
428, Kalbadevi Road, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

here's the ACE

The first sip—and you'll know why? It's just right—tangy, flavourful, smooth. You'll enjoy its new mellow mildness.

Alembic No 1 MOLASSES RUM
Taste the difference!
PRODUCT OF ALEMBIC DISTILLERY, BARODA.

Sole Distributors for Bombay Province, C. P. and Berar:—
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS.,
24/26 Dalal Street, ... Fort, BOMBAY.

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THAT OFFERS MAXIMUM FACILITIES TO ITS WORKERS AND ITS POLICYHOLDERS

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Applications are invited from influential gentlemen for appointment as Representatives on Attractive Terms.

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V. N. MYSORE, M.A., LL.B.,
Manager.

CHIEF AGENTS:— M|s. WASANT PRABHA & CO.,
Pandurangwadi, Bombay 4.

GET RID OF MALARIA.
MAL-KILLER
KILLS IT IN ONE DAY.
A GENUINE REMEDY.
PRICE Rs.3/4.
Sole Distributors I. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

facts about the BEST bus & tram services

To give the public an insight into the war-time problems of a large transport system, and to answer some of the suggestions recently made by some members of the public, we publish this and similar advertisements in the hope that they will result in a more thorough understanding and more willing co-operation all round.

Should you have a question to ask and the answer may be of interest to the public, it will be answered, as far as possible, in one of these advertisements. All letters should be sent to P. O. Box 987, marked "Transport".

Q. *Why don't ALL Buses and Trams have route markings clearly indicated?*

A. *On all BEST vehicles there are two markings. Destinations on buses are painted on a special type of linen. Destinations on trams are given chiefly on enamelled plates. These two materials are no longer available. Other substitutes are under trial but have not been found satisfactory so far.*

Q. *As there are fewer long distance passengers why aren't more buses used for short distance travel and only the Limited Stop buses used for long distance travel?*

A. *Short distance travel is not restricted to a particular area, e.g. 'A' Route—Colaba to Mahim. The busy areas are Colaba-Bori Bunder, Crawford Market-Byculla, Byculla-Parel and Dadar-Mahim. The same applies to other Routes.*

Q. *Are Bus and Tram coupons interchangeable?*

A. *Yes, they are now interchangeable, i.e. you can use a tram coupon for travelling on a bus and vice-versa.*

That is why *the public's co-operation is our first need at present*

Issued by the BEST Co. Ltd. to enlist good co-operation

MUTT AND JEFF—And Don't Let Anybody Tell You Her Name Is Elsie — By BUD FISHER

YOU LOOK LIKE A KIND, HONEST GENTLEMAN! WANNA BUY A COW CHEAP?
HOW MUCH MILK DOES SHE GIVE?
FOR SALE $20
OH, A SQUEEBIT LESS THAN THREE GALLONS A DAY!
O.K. I'LL BUY HER!
THREE DAYS LATER
HEY, HOW MUCH MILK DID YOU SAY THIS COW GIVES?
A SQUEEBIT LESS THAN THREE GALLONS A DAY!
HOW MUCH IS A SQUEEBIT?
OH, I SHOULD SAY 'BOUT TWO AND A HALF GALLONS!
HEY, MUTT! WANNA BUY A COW CHEAP?
12-5-42

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Dear Jagubhai—your going has grieved me much, come back or please write soon, anxiously awaiting yours.—Jivubhai Ghekhva. (2729)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted in Bombay M.B.B.S. Doctor, about 40 years or well-educated Cinema Director to marry fair, High Class Brahmin Lady well cultured in Hindi and songs. Write to Box No. 2729, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Expert Mechanic Turners and Engineers for Engineering Workshop and Bobbin Factory. Apply personally between 10 to 12 or write to: National Industrial & Engineering Co., 50, Nesbit Road Mazgaon, Bombay. 2742

Wanted a Supervisor, knowin Surgical Instruments. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 2740, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents, Clerks, Organisers and Inspectors in every Town and City for high class Cigarettes Boot polish, Ink, Petrol economy Tablet, Pure Wool, Watches etc Write for terms etc. to Federal Industries, P. Box 330, Lahore. (2730)

Wanted: A reliable and experienced Clerk knowing Gujarati and English Accounts as well as Typing. Should be a Matriculate conversant with Oil Mill work. Good Prospects. Apply in own handwriting with copies of references to Post Box No. 249, Bombay. 2746

Wanted: A Canteen Expert Manager for British and Indian Canteens immediately. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to P. B. 2211, Bombay 2. (2725)

Wanted at Lahore, experienced Chemists or Doctors, capable of taking up independent charge in the manufacture of either of the following sections: (1) Sera & Vaccines, (2) Medicines patent proprietory and Injections, (3) Milk and milk products, (4) Cosmetics, (5) Toilet preparations, (6) Disinfectants and Anti-septics, (7) Fruit preservation & Juices, (8) Chemical and analysis of medicines. Apply with copies of testimonials stating details of previous experience and minimum pay acceptable without which no application will be considered. The applicants are informed that the Company is paying 25% extra pay as war allowance, and meets half the rent of residential quarters. Bonus may be paid if there are good profits in any year. It is intended to make the jobs pensionable after the cessation of hostilities. Wheat, rice and sugar is being at Rs. 10|-, 20|- and 17|- per maund respectively. Correspond Partap Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., [illegible] Mall, Lahore. 2743

Wanted 350 Candidates for training of Railway services as Guards Station Masters, Signallers, Ticket-Collectors etc. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 120|-. Apply with -|1|6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial & Telegraph School, Daryaganj, Delhi. 2617

62. TO BE LET.

Churchgate, one modern unfurnished room bath attached from 1st October, Parsi lady preferred. Apply Box No. 2735, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. FLATS WANTED

Require a three or four rooms flat, Dadar|Matunga or Shivaji Park area. Apply to S. Ramaier, P.O. Box No. 199, Bombay. (2687)

BUSINESS OFFER

Playing Cards For Sale, state quantity Box No. 2745, "Bombay Chronicle."

Good opportunity for Iran and Iraq exporters prompt shipments available of Tea, Coffee and Tamarind, etc., communicate Box No. 2737, 'Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS FOR SALE

A running Spinning & Weaving Mill in U. P. for Sale. Intending purchasers may phone 21616. 2733

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted about 100 square yards space ground floor in Fort or surrounding area for Office and small Workshop, preferably D. C. Write full particulars and rent required to Post Box 49, Bombay. (2733)

Wanted Loose Chilled Iron Calendar Rolls 12" to 18" dia. and 3 to 5 ft. in length, smooth surface. Reply with full particulars to Post Box 249, Bombay. (2715)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Am-Meter Volt Meters Penal Mounting and Portable Types. Guaranteed most reliable and accurate Standard Mercantile Co. Podar Chamber, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 2736

For Sale at Naini-Tal. A large double storyed building centrally situated on the Mall fetching an annual rental of Rs. 8,000 and containing the only Indian Cinema in the station on the ground floor, and a Restaurant and Business premises on the top floor. The sale includes a double Talkie Projector, equipment and furniture. The estimated value is calculated on 25 years rental (Rs. 2 lakhs) or nearest offer. Apply to Dr. S. M. Elahi P.G.D. (New York) Dental Surgeon, Naini-Tal. (2716)

For Sale Black Enamel Steamproof heat resisting Paint for painting boilers machinery and Bobbins Apply Roshan Akbar Patel & Co., Patel House, Churchgate Street. Tel: 44072, and 23610. (2717)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS IN INDIA

IN ORDER to improve the standard of Machine Tool manufacture in India and to ensure that the capacity of Machine Tool manufacturing firms is utilised to the best advantage and for purposes essential for the prosecution of the war, a scheme for the rationalisation of machine tool manufacture has been introduced from 1st July, 1943, the main features of which are as follows:

(a) (i) Stoppage of open licences in future and the issue of restricted licences in their place to cover the actual needs of India.

(ii) Encouragement of mass production methods by ordering on any one manufacturer as few types of machines as possible.

(iii) Prohibiting the acceptance by a manufacturer of any orders other than those placed on him by or through the Machine Tool Controller.

NOTE:—In the case of trade orders placed through the Machine Tool Controller, the selling price will be fixed by the Machine Tool Controller under the powers vested in him by Clause (a) of Notification, No. 643 dated the 5th November, 1941, published at page 1645 of Part I of the Gazette of India of November 8th, 1941.

(b) Placing of bulk orders by Government on major firms to cover forward requirements and placing of a restricted number of trade orders through the Machine Tool Controller on minor firms.

NOTE: Bulk orders covering three months' requirements at a time will be placed by the Machine Tool Controller with selected manufacturers with due regard to their capabilities and the plant and equipment at their disposal. Small demands unsuitable for bulking will be dealt with by placing separate orders.

(c) Grading of machine tools into three classes.

NOTE:—Machine tools manufactured in India will be divided into three classes in accordance with the standards of accuracy laid down by the Machine Tool Controller and the broad definitions given below.

CLASS I. Machines which are comparable with standard imported machines and are to First Class tolerances.

CLASS II. Machines with intermediate limits of accuracy in which the tolerances are not greater than 1.1|2 times the tolerances for Class I machines.

CLASS III Machines suitable for rough work only in which the tolerances are not greater than 2.1|2 times the tolerances laid down for Class I machines.

Except in very special circumstances, no manufacturer receiving Government orders will be allowed to manufacture machines of a class lower than that which he is licensed to produce.

If a manufacturer produces for inspection a machine which is below the class of accuracy mentioned in his order and licence, it will not be accepted and it will be the responsibility of the manufacturer to rectify and re-submit the machine for inspection without extra cost. In no circumstances whatever will rejected machines be allowed to be sold in the open market, nor will any relaxation of this rule be permitted.

2. To implement the scheme of rationalisation a careful survey of the machine tool manufacturing capacity in this country has recently been made by experts from England and a register of major and minor firms has been prepared and is maintained by the Machine Tool Controller. It will be open to any firm to approach the Machine Tool Controller and adduce proof of its capacity to manufacture machine tools to the standards required by him with a view to being taken on to this register: but it must be understood that the governing consideration for the placing of orders will be the supply and demand position at any moment.

3. In order to assist firms to reach the standards required, the Government of India have appointed Machine Tool Engineering Advisers and Technicians whose services will be available to manufacturers. The Machine Tool Controller will also give such help as is possible in the matter of supply of materials for the manufacture of machine tools.

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.
(6163)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted a small Plot with or without house in the suburbs, for use as workshop. Write giving full particulars to Post Box 49, Bombay. (2723)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRIZE OF RS. 5,000 OFFERED
BY
THE TRADERS' BANK, LIMITED.
H. O. LAHORE.

With a view to assist in the plans of the development of Indian Banking and Indian Industry The Traders' Bank Ltd., Lahore offers two prizes, the first prize of Rs. 4,000|- and the second prize of Rs. 1,000|- for the best and the second best thesis respectively on the following subject:

"A detailed plan for the development of Indian Joint Stock Banking with a special reference to the assistance Banks can render in the growth and progress of Indian Industry."

The thesis shall be examined by a committee composed of the following gentlemen who shall act as judges:

1. **The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Manohar Lal, M.A., D.Litt., Barrister-at-Law, Finance Minister, Punjab Government.**
2. **Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia) D.D. (Wooster) Forman Christian College, Lahore.**
3. **Lala Shiv Raj, Managing Director, The Traders' Bank, Ltd., Lahore.**

The award shall be made for the best and the second best thesis on the subject which in the opinion of the majority of the judges are of a standard fit for publication
The prize-winning thesis shall become the absolute property of the Traders' Bank Ltd., who shall have the right to publish the same in any form deemed proper. Three copies of the thesis should be submitted. No thesis submitted is returnable.

The thesis should be typewritten on one side only of the foolscap paper and should be sent preferably under a registered cover properly sealed and addressed as under:

The Prize Thesis Committee,
The Traders' Bank Ltd.,
Traders' Bank Building,
Lahore (Punjab).

To ensure a proper treatment of the subject it is desired that the thesis should cover not less than 17000 words—the upper limit is however not fixed. The last date for the submission of thesis is 15th February, 1944.

In view of the importance of the subject and the desire of the Bank Board of Directors that the best possible thesis on the subject may be forthcoming it has been decided to impose no restrictions as to the class or domicile of the persons desiring to submit the thesis. The competition is thus open to all.

It would be appreciated if the intending competitors will intimate in advance their full name and address to the Committee. This would facilitate any necessary communication from the Committee to them.

RAGHU RAJ,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,
CALCUTTA.

Subject: Appointment of IMPORTING and DISTRIBUTING AGENTS for Non-Ferrous Semi-Manufactures.

The Non-Ferrous Metals Controller, Esplanade Mansions, 15|16, Government Place East, Calcutta invites applications from firms regularly engaged in the import of Non-Ferrous Semi-Manufactures for appointment as Importing and Distributing Agents acting as the representatives of essential consumers in the areas in which they are situated.

All industrial demands for imported Non-Ferrous semi-manufactured articles and certain Non-Ferrous alloys will, in future, be canalized through these Importing Agents, who will sell such materials to the approved consumers at prices approved by the Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals on an undertaking furnished by the consumers that the materials will not be re-sold. The Importing Agents will be required to collect orders from essential consumers in their respective areas and to submit a consolidated statement, in an approved form, every quarter to the Non-Ferrous Metals Controller, who will, after investigation, forward his recommendation to the Secretary of State for India, London. The Importing Agents will then undertake all arrangements regarding the placing of orders, shipment and distribution on arrival of the goods.

The Non-Ferrous Semi-Manufactures to be dealt with will include:

Rolled and extruded shapes;
Rods and bars;
Plates, sheets, strips and foil;
Pipe and tubing;
and Rivets of copper, and brass, aluminium alloys, nickel alloys including monel, inconel, nichrome, zinc and zinc alloys, phosphor copper cupro manganese, arsenical copper, etc.
Of all non-ferrous metals such as those covered by the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, manganese, phosphor bronze and similar alloys.

2. Firms applying for appointment as Importing and Distributing Agents should submit the following particulars with their applications to the Non-Ferrous Metals Controller not later than 15th Oct., 1943.

(a) the share capital of the company;
(b) the amount of business (i) in tons and (ii) in rupees transacted by the Company in 1937, 1936 and 1939;
(c) the types and classes of Non-Ferrous materials in which the company deals;
(d) the volume of business transacted with Government Departments in non-ferrous metals, giving names of Departments concerned;
(e) the area of the godown space available with the Company,
(f) the company's bankers.
(g) the form of security deposit which could be arranged if the material is received under Lease|Lend.

(6162)

NOTICE.

WANTED an M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. for post of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, Government Distillery, Nasik Road, in grade Rs. 60-5-170. Applications to reach Excise Commissioner, Old Custom House, Bombay, by 9th October, 1943. Salary according to qualifications and experience. For further particulars apply Distillery Superintendent, Nasik Road.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 15th September, 1943.
6127

WANTED.

TWO MUSLIM and TWO DEPRESSED CLASS CANDIDATES of Bombay Presidency to fill 4 vacancies of 'B' Class Electrical Apprentice, Scale Rs. 0-10-0|0-3-0|1-6-0 per day, to undergo 5 years training, for skilled Artizan appointments under the control of the District Electrical Engineer, Hubli.

The candidates must be
(1) between 16-19 years of age on 1-10-1943.
(2) qualified for admission to VI Form or its equivalent.
(3) physically fit according to the Railway Medical test.
(4) prepared to undergo the first 2 years of training at the Perambur Electrical Workshops, near Madras and the subsequent training at Hubli or any other station on the M.G system of the Railway.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the DISTRICT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, M. & S. M. Railway, Hubli, by 30th September, 1943.

(6146)

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Gool Mansion", Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1943, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March 1943.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a final dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September to Thursday the 30th day of September, 1943 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1943.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Monday the 27th day of September, 1943; between 12 Noon and 3 P. M. (S.T.) Dividend warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the shareholders.

(6178)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS IN THE BOMBAY REGION

THE ATTENTION of Motor owners is drawn to Clause 14 of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, whereby they are required to return all unused petrol coupons to the Area Rationing Office at the end of each quarter. From the number of coupons returned to this Office, it appears that owners have lost sight of this rule and they are therefore requested to bear it in mind.

E. SHEEHY.
Area Rationing Authority
Bombay.
Area Rationing Office,
Bombay. 6183

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE
Re: SALE OF KHANDALA PROPERTY.

BAI SHIRINBAI KAVASJI BAMAN-BEHRAM, the Executrix of the last Will & Testament of the late Kavasji Bamanji Baman-Behram has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances. All persons having any claims whatsoever against the said property are required to communicate the same to the undersigned at their Office at 41-45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

Land, bearing Survey Nos. 106 and 108 and Revisional Survey Nos. 269, 270, 271, 272|1, 271|2, 226 at Khandala Village in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal Taluka in the district of Poona, admeasuring about 5 Acres and 30 Gunthas together with 2 Bungalows known as "HAMILTON HOUSE" and "HAMILTON LODGE" and the other structures thereon and the appurtenances thereof and bounded on the North by property of bearing Survey Nos. 104 and 105 on the South by public Road leading to Lonavla on the East by property bearing Survey No. 111 on the West by property bearing Survey No. 104.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1943.

SAROSH M. A. VAKIL,
for M|s. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6139)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHURADAS VASSONJI CURAMSEY and Mr. MULJI SHIVJI, proving executors of the last Will of VELBAI, widow of Velji Bhimji have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ready-money Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure cess whereof has since been redeemed together with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dubash Lane on Girgaum Back Road alias Vithalbhai Patel Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343.50 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. C|1214 Old Survey No. 6, New Survey No. 3, Cadastral Survey No. 614

7410

of Girgaum Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1833 (11) Street No. 2 J and bounded, on the East by Dubash Lane, on the West by the property bearing C. S. No. 610, on the North by property bearing C. S. No. 613 and on the South the property bearing C. S. No. 615

Dated this 21st day of September, 1943.

KANGA & CO.,
6184 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES

THE SALE of Chinese brass, bronze; water colour hangings; English plated and silver articles, glassware, Czechoslovakian Dinner Service, Persian carpets, silver and gold trinkets, watches one English 18 ct. gold Chronometer by Wm. Dodge ground glass painted screen, a set of 17 volumes Burton's Arabian Nights Bagdad edition, specially printed for Burton Club for private subscribers and various other articles, will take place to-morrow at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned as previously advertised.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort.

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1943 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road Confiscated and Unclaimed arms and Ammunitions and miscellaneous Goods, 523 Pcs. Cottcn Back Satin Printed art Silk Voile: Shamoz and Shaoze: 370 Tins Saccharine (Hermes Swiss make).

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANILAL HURJIWANDAS KOTAK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY: ALL THAT piece or pacel of Kharip and Varkas land or ground together with the structures, plants, trees and well standing thereon, situate partly in the village of Kondivta partly in the village of Marol and partly in the village of Bapnala of which the land situate in the village of Kondivta and Bapnala is of Government tenure and the land, situate in the village of Marol is of Khoti or Inami tenure all of these being in Taluka South Salsette in the District Bombay Suburban and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and containing according to Record of Rights 51062 square yards and according to joint survey thereof 50600 square yards and bearing numbers etc. as follows:—

PART LYING IN THE VILLAGE OF KONDIVTA.

S. No.	Hissa No.	Made up of original. Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acres	Guntha.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
104	Nil.	1	—	0	6¾	2 0 0
		—	1	0	3¼	0 5 0
105	,,	1	—	0	2½	5 5 0
		2	—	0	1½	0 3 0
		—	1	0	18	1 5 0
34	1	1	—	3	9¾	37 4 0
		2	—	1	32½	18 11 0
		—	2	0	24	1 5 0
			3	0	¾	
				6	37¾	66 7 0

i.e. 33608 Square Yards.

PART LYING IN THE VILLAGE OF MAROL.

S. No.	Hissa No.	Made up of original. Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acres	Guntha.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
142	2	1	—	0	36¼	4 3 0
				0	36¼	4 3 0

i.e. 4386 Square Yards.

PART LYING IN THE VILLAGE OF BAPNALA

S. No.	Hissa No.	Made up of original. Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acres	Guntha.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
1	1	4	—	—	33¾	9 5 0
		7	—	—	2	0 5 0
		5	—	—	3¼	1 0 0
		6|2	—	—	1	0 5 6
		1	—	1	11½	12 10 0
			1	0	2)	
			2	0	2)	
			3	0	12½)	0 9 3
				2	28	24 2 9

i.e. 13068 Square Yards.

and all the said parts forming together one whole piece being bounded as follows: On or towards the North by the Kurla Versova Road, on or towards the South by portion of village Bapnala, on or towards the East partly by portion of Marol and partly by Bapnala on or towards the west by Tulsi Pipe and partly by a portion of the village of Kondivta.

SECONDLY: ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Government tenure, situate at Kondivta in Taluka South Salsette in the District Bombay Suburban and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and containing as per Record of Rights 1089 square yards and as per joint Survey 1198 square yards and bearing the following number etc.

S. No.	Hissa No.	Made up of original Pot No.	Falni No.	Areas Acres	Guntha.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
35	Nil	1	—	0	6¾	2 0 0
		2	—	0	½	0 1 0
			1	0	1¾	0 1 0
				0	9	2 2 0

i.e. 1089 Square Yards.

and bounded as follows: On or towards the North, South and West by portions of village Kondivta and on or towards the East by Tulsi Pipe.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1943

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6171)

THE BANK OF JAIPUR LTD.

INCORPORATED IN JAIPUR (IN 1943) — LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS BEING LIMITED

A SCHEDULED BANK
ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL over Rs. 49,97,500

DIRECTORS:

1 SIR PADAMPAT SINGHANIA Kt., M.L.A., (Chairman).
2. RAJA SARDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI
3. THAKUR MADANSINGH OF NAWALGARH.
4. RAMNATH ANANDILAL PODAR, Esq.
5. GOVINDRAM GORDHANDAS SEKSARIA. Esq
6. JAGAN NATH AGARWAL, Esq.
7. MADHAV PRASAD BIRLA, Esq.
8. BENI PRASAD JAIPURIA, Esq.
9. SUNDERLAL THOLIA, Esq.
10. BISHESHWARNATH M. BHARGAVA, Esq., M.B.E., J.P. } Government Directors.
11. GANGA SAHAI PUROHIT, Esq., } Government Directors.
12. JAIDEO SINGH VERMA, Esq., } Government Directors.

Transacts All Kinds Of Banking Business

Head Office: JAIPUR

BOMBAY OFFICE,
COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
KALBADEVI BRANCH: LAKSHMI HOUSE.
Near Cotton Exchange Building.

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